



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Thursday
14 June 1990

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CONTENTS

14 June 1990

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

- * Uganda, Sudan Sign Security Agreement [*Kampala THE STAR 3 Apr*] 1

CENTRAL AFRICA

Cameroon

- Party Vice President Foncha Resigns in Protest [*BBC*] 2

Gabon

- President Bongo Confirms September Elections [*BBC*] 2

EAST AFRICA

Kenya

- Party Warns Against Chopping Fingers of Opponents [*KNA*] 3
- Ministers Call for Detention of Matiba, Rubia [*DAILY NATION 13 Jun*] 3
- * Regime's Opponents Reject Murder Plot Charge [*DAILY NATION 12 May*] 3
- * Moi Implicates Opponents in Union Bribing [*DAILY NATION 12 May*] 4
- * British Backing Rumored Factor in Ouko's Death
[*London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL 4 May*] 5
- * Kuria Challenges Government To Name Plotters [*DAILY NATION 14 May*] 6
- * SH1 Billion Said Infiltrated for 'Sabotage' [*KENYA TIMES 14 May*] 7

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

- CP Says Government Uses 'Rent-a-Crowd' Tactics [*THE STAR 13 Jun*] 8
- Police Arrest 2d Man Linked to NUM Blast [*SAPA*] 8
- ANC Forecasts Mandela's U.S. Statements [*Johannesburg Radio*] 8
- SAP Urges Vigilante Groups To Join Reserves [*SAPA*] 8
- Boer Movement Rejects Negotiations With ANC [*SAPA*] 9
- ANC's Kathrada Addresses Mahwelereng Mourners [*SAPA*] 9
- UDF Calls for 'Anarchist Group' to Disband [*SAPA*] 9
- National Police Liasion Issues Unrest Reports 9
- 13 June [*SAPA*] 9
- 14 June [*SAPA*] 10
- Gold Price Slump Forces Numerous Miner Layoffs [*Johannesburg TV*] 11
- Rooivalk Helicopter Completes Successful Flight [*Johannesburg TV*] 11
- 13 June Press Review on Current Problems, Issues [*THE CITIZEN 12 Jun, etc.*] 11
- * Government Withdrawing From Privatization [*FINANCIAL MAIL 13 Apr*] 12
- * Nuclear Group Views Environmental Issues [*FINANCIAL MAIL 13 Apr*] 13
- * Government Under Fire for Toxic Waste Import [*THE STAR 18 Apr*] 16

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Angola

- UNITA Reports 13 June Military Situation [*Voice of the Black Cockerel*] 17

Luanda 'Undermining' U.S. Aid to UNITA [KUP]	17
Madagascar	
* Mandandafy on South African Trade, New Parties [MIDI MADAGASIKARA 28 Apr]	17
Malawi	
Peace Talks 'Puzzle'; Renamo Leader in Gorongosa [BBC]	18
Renamo, Kenyan Difficulties Cited [Blantyre Radio]	18
Namibia	
Comments on Ex-PLAN Soldiers Roaming the North [TIMES OF NAMIBIA 8 Jun]	19
Defense Ministry Denies Soldiers Lack Food [THE NAMIBIAN 11 Jun]	20
Officials Discuss Toxic Waste Depot Possibility [Johannesburg THE STAR 13 Jun]	20
Geingob Denies Reports [Windhoek Radio]	20
WEST AFRICA	
Ivory Coast	
President Not To Attend Summit in France [AFP]	21
Talks With London Club on Bank Debt Begin [AFP]	21
Liberia	
Senator Criticizes U.S. Evacuation, Stance [Monrovia Radio ELWA]	21
House Expresses Concern on Soldiers' Harrassment [Monrovia Radio ELWA]	21
NPFL To Hold Elections in 1990 if Victorious [Monrovia Radio ELWA]	22
Road Convoy Leaves; Diplomats Condemn Killings [AFP]	22
Church Groups To March; Officer Asks Delay [Monrovia Radio ELWA]	22
Opposition Party Cites 'Total Breakdown' of Law [AFP]	23
Senegal	
More Displaced Persons From Mauritania Arrive [Dakar Radio]	23
* France Cancels 255 Billion CFA Franc Debt [LE SOLEIL 11 Apr]	23
* Opposition's Reaction to Collin's Departure [SUD HEBDO 29 Mar]	24
* Speculation on French Role in Collin's Demise [SUD HEBDO 29 Mar]	25
Sierra Leone	
President Momoh on Multiparty Politics, Economy [Freetown Radio]	27
Atmosphere at Liberian Peace Talks 'Friendly' [AFP]	28
Call for End of Civilian Killings [AFP]	28
Church Leaders Meet Momoh [AFP]	28

*** Uganda, Sudan Sign Security Agreement**

34000656 Kampala THE STAR in English
3 Apr 90 pp 1.

[Text] The President of Uganda, Yoweri Kaguta Museveni and Sudanese Head of State and Chairman of the National Salvation Revolution Command Council, Lt General Omar Hassan Ahmad al Bashir, have signed a treaty on mutual cooperation and security between the two countries.

This was contained in a joint Uganda/Sudan Communique issued yesterday at the end of the two-day official visit to Uganda by the Sudanese leader, Lt Gen al Bashir. The Communique was read to the press by the Second Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Regional Cooperation Dr Paul Kawanga Ssemogerere at Entebbe International Airport VIP lounge just before the Sudanese leader left for home.

The Communique said that the two leaders had held extensive talks on bilateral relations issues of common interest and current regional and international situation.

The leaders expressed interest to improve on existing good relations between the two countries and stressed their determination to strengthen and consolidate traditional bonds of friendship and cooperation. Besides the treaty signed on mutual cooperation and security, the leader emphasized the need to implement fully the existing agreements.

The Communique said that the leader expressed concern about the ongoing conflicts in the region and the resultant human suffering they are causing. They voiced their resolve to cooperate with all parties concerned in finding a lasting solution.

The leader of Uganda and Sudan further expressed deep concern about the serious economic situation in Africa and the perils which the debt problem entails for the continent. They stressed the need for continued and concerted OAU [Organization of African Unity] efforts to tackle and overcome the problem.

On situation in South Africa the two leaders strongly denounced the ignominious apartheid system deplored the cosmetic reforms and called upon the people of South Africa to intensify struggle. They urged Pretoria government to release all political prisoners with out preconditions and create necessary atmosphere for negotiations.

Regarding Angola and Mozambique, the leaders commended the efforts of all parties involved in finding a lasting solution to the problems.

The leaders also expressed support for the people of Palestine in their just struggle. The Sudanese leader extended an invitation to President Museveni to visit Sudan on a date to be mutually agreed and the invitation was gladly accepted by President Museveni.

Before he boarded his plane for home, the Sudanese leader and President Yoweri Museveni inspected a guard of honor mounted by officers and men of the NRA [National Resistance Army]. Lt Gen Bashir was seen off by President Museveni, the Vice Chairman of NRM [National Resistance Movement], Haji Moses Kigongo, the Second Deputy Premier, Dr Ssemogerere, cabinet ministers, NRA officers as well as officials of Uganda Muslim Supreme Council (UMSC).

Cameroon**Party Vice President Foncha Resigns in Protest***AB1306174190 London BBC World Service in English
1615 GMT 13 Jun 90**[From the "Focus on Africa" program]*

[Text] The recent political disturbances in Cameroon are fast taking on the appearance of a conflict between the anglophone and francophone parts of the country. Last month, six people were killed at the inauguration rally of the illegal Social Democratic Front [SDF] Party in Bamenda in West Cameroon, which is English-speaking. Now, the first vice president of Cameroon's single and ruling party, Dr. John Foncha, who comes from Bamenda, has tendered his resignation to President Biya, and is clearly an angry man. From Yaounde, Vincent Sat telexed this report:

[Begin studio announcer recording] I met the 73-year old Dr. Foncha this afternoon at his house, and it is clear that he is deeply moved and worried about what is going on in Cameroon at the moment. When I asked him why he had handed his letter of resignation to President Paul Biya now, he said that he could not do otherwise after having witnessed police, gendarmerie, and troops descending on his home town at Bamenda and shooting and killing six people. All this, he said, was only to stop a political party from launching itself, and our constitution provides for multipartyism. When so many troops are sent in, it means that somebody is going to die.

Dr. Foncha referred to the telex he sent to President Biya the day before the launching of the outlawed Social Democratic Front in which he asked the president to remove the troops from Bamenda and recognize the SDF party. Dr. Foncha is also one of the authors of a letter to President Biya written after the events in Bamenda on 28 May, in which he asked for the setting up of an independent commission of enquiry into the events in Bamenda and the subsequent demonstrations at Yaounde University. Dr. Foncha then confirmed to me that two female students were killed after a pro-SDF rally at Yaounde University.

According to Dr. Foncha, Bamenda is still a town in which there exists an undeclared state of emergency. He said police and armed troops continue to harass innocent citizens. Reports have reached him that troops have come into classrooms at a technical college, forced teachers to sit on their buttocks on the floor, and then started searching and manhandling students. Dr. Foncha is also very upset because local rulers' palaces had been searched by secret police. Even their bags had been looked into, he said, which is blasphemy, because chiefs' personal belongings and clothes are holy. I myself had been stopped and searched.

Dr. Foncha told me that he would not join any opposition party. I am a free man now, he said. But he declared himself in favor of multipartyism now and for a return to a federal system of government. He said if Cameroon were still a federal state, they would not have been able to send all those armed men into Bamenda just like that.

In his resignation letter to President Paul Biya, Dr. Foncha also complained that his request to discuss issues with Mr. Biya had been systematically turned down. It has become clear to me that I have become an irrelevant nuisance that has to be ignored and even ridiculed. He also writes in his letter, and I quote again: All projects of the former West Cameroon that I had either initiated or held very dear to my heart have been over the years taken over, mismanaged, and ruined. [end recording]

Gabon**President Bongo Confirms September Elections***AB1306191690 London BBC World Service in English
1709 GMT 13 Jun 90**[From the "Focus on Africa" program]*

[Text] The people of Gabon will go to the polls after all in September in the first multiparty elections since independence. Fears had been expressed by the opposition that the elections would be called off by the government following last month's rioting in the oil city of Port-Gentil. The protests were provoked by the unexplained, at that time, death of an opposition leader, but soon took on antigovernment overtones. But President Bongo now says the elections will go ahead. From Libreville, Hellen Nambanaka sent this report:

[Begin Nambanaka recording] President Bongo said that the elections would take place despite the continued social unrest. The Gabonese head of state was recently requested by opposition leaders to postpone the ballots in order to let them have enough time to make arrangements for their election campaign. But he rejected their demand. The parliamentary elections should have been held three months ago, but members of Parliament had their terms prorogated for six more months, in line with the constitution, because of social unrest and the national conference for democracy.

In addition to his refusal to postpone the election for a second time, President Bongo pointed out that the existence of political parties would depend on the election results. In other words, only parties with a considerable number of votes would continue to exist. The others would be banned. The former single party, which held power for 22 years in Gabon, is obviously better settled throughout the country than the newly created opposition parties. [end recording]

Kenya

Party Warns Against Chopping Fingers of Opponents

EA1306153790 Nairobi KNA in English 1615 GMT
12 Jun 90

[Text] Nairobi, 12 June (KNA)—The Kenya African National Union (KANU) today pointed out that it is contrary to the party's role code of discipline as well as the laws of the land for any citizen to "chop off" any of the two fingers the multi-party propagandists were raising. The party called upon all its leaders to be law-abiding and should not in any way engage in activities which are against the laws of this country or any activity which might result in prosecution in a court of law.

A press release by the party's Directorate of Public Relations and Public Policy said the advocacy of the multi-party system in Kenya is a self-defeating act being perpetrated by a few Kenyan opportunists at the behest of their foreign masters. The release said that KANU headquarters has never used force to recruit members and has no intention of doing so now and in future, but instead holds dear the principle that the party membership is a voluntary act of each wananchi [citizen].

"The unanimous acceptance of the party by wananchi [citizens] is derived from the party's own positive achievements so far, and especially its closeness to the hearts of wananchi as exemplified by the dynamic leadership of President Daniel arap Moi," the release said. It added that KANU's achievements are indeed in keeping with the promises the party made to wananchi at independence.

Yesterday, the Nakuru District KANU Branch chairman, Mr. Wilson Leitich, is reported to have instructed party youthwingers to "chop off" the two fingers which, he said, were flashed to signify multi-party support. Mr. Leitich, who was speaking at Afraha stadium, Nakuru, during the KANU 30 anniversary celebrations, alleged that bus drivers were among the multi-party supporters using the two fingers salute in the district. The KANU chairman, who is also a nominated MP, is reported to have instructed the youthwingers to walk around carrying knives while in plain clothes and look out for those using the two fingers salute.

However, KANU headquarters has commended all members of the ruling party throughout the Republic for their observance of KANU day and singled out Nakuru, which marked the occasion by visits to hospitals and charity homes to give gifts and comfort to the unfortunate members of the society.

The party urged all branches to step up the membership enrollment campaign and any other humanitarian activities they may organize to enhance the good name of KANU.

Ministers Call for Detention of Matiba, Rubia

EA1306160890 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English
13 Jun 90 p 1

[Excerpt] Two cabinet ministers yesterday called for the detention of Mr. Kenneth Matiba and Charles Rubia for allegedly plotting to destabilise the government. Addressing KANU [Kenyan African National Union] day rallies, Ministers Elijah Mwangale and William Ole Ntimama accused the two former cabinet ministers of engaging in subversive activities aimed at undermining the government.

And in Parliament, a minister for state in the Office of the President, Mr. Burudi Nabwera, said the government would take stern action against the two for "trying to rock the boat of peace in the country." Mr. Nabwera, who was contributing on the budget proposals presented to the House last week by the vice-president and minister for finance, Professor George Saitoti, told Mr. Matiba and Mr. Rubia not to imagine they can threaten the government. [passage omitted].

* Regime's Opponents Reject Murder Plot Charge

34000675B Nairobi DAILY NATION in English
12 May 90 pp 1-2

[Article by Gichuru Njihia]

[Text] Two former Cabinet Ministers, Mr Kenneth Matiba and Mr Charles Rubia, yesterday denied they were members of a group involved in a plot to murder Government officials.

The two politicians said they were not aware of the existence of such a group and affirmed they had faith and confidence in the ability of the Government to get the truth.

While addressing the nation from Kerugoya Stadium in Kirinyaga District on Thursday, President Moi told of a plot by a group of people to murder Government officials and have the assassinations blamed on his administration.

The President implicated Mr Matiba and Mr Rubia and a section of the Church of the Province of Kenya (CPK) in the conspiracy.

In their statement yesterday, Mr Matiba and Mr Rubia said they had faith and confidence in the ability of "our Government to discover the truth of these allegations and take legitimate and appropriate action."

They said that since they made their statement, they had continued to anticipate that the debate would be limited to the original question of multi-party and single-party systems.

"But regrettably, our expectations have so far been disappointed.

"We do regret the turn of events in this matter especially bearing in mind the pronouncements by the Government and Kanu leaders that this will be an open and free debate."

The two said they could not purport to speak for the Church of the Province of Kenya but "we deny we are involved in clandestine activities to destabilise our Government and Kenya as a whole."

The CPK, the two former Ministers said, "will no doubt speak for itself."

In his speech at Kerugoya, the President who vowed to swing into action against the group revealed that the group planned to take two people to Uganda for training "to come back and kill Government officials and churchmen."

President Moi said the group was also forming a political party in Scandinavia which they wanted to establish in Kenya "when they are ready."

Early this month, Mr Matiba and Mr Rubia called on the President to dissolve Parliament and to call for fresh elections to enable Kenyans to vote freely either as members of Kanu or other parties they may wish to form if they desire.

*** Moi Implicates Opponents in Union Bribing**

34000675A Nairobi DAILY NATION in English
12 May 90 pp 1-2

[Article by Kwendo Opanga]

[Text] Advocates of multi-party politics are seeking to infiltrate Kenya's trade unions and use money to incite workers to stage strikes and cause chaos, President Moi revealed yesterday.

The President told the Secretary-General of the Central Organisation of Trade Unions (COTU) that he will have sold the birthright and rights of Kenya's workers if he were to be the recipient of such money.

The President, who was speaking at the Kamukunji Grounds, the centre of the nationalist struggle, also revealed that the critics of the single-party system are going around the country giving out money and collecting signatures to back up their claims that Kenyans want multi-party politics.

He told Kenyans from all walks of life, including school children, to be on the look-out for these people who, armed with a lot of money, are collecting signatures and arrest them and hand them over to the police.

He said that he has some of the names of the people who have given their signatures. He said they are claiming to be rich and he would name them at an opportune time.

The President said there are four Africans and two foreigners who will be given these signatures and who

will in turn take them to their financiers and masters abroad in a bid to prove that Kenyans are ready for multi-party politics.

He also revealed that the crusaders for multi-party politics had hired British and American newspapers with the express aim of scandalising Kenyan leaders who are unflinching followers of the Nyayo philosophy and those who are thought to be closest to him.

"If you hear or see these papers carrying scandalous stories about certain leaders then you will know that he is being attacked because he is a true and loyal Nyayo follower, the President said.

He said that single-party critics are out to incite Kenyans to stage demonstrations and warned that that is the surest way to see Kenya steeped in chaos as is the case in Sudan, Ethiopia and Uganda.

President Moi told the mammoth gathering that the Deputy President of the African National Congress (ANC), Mr Nelson Mandela, will arrive in Kenya on the morning of 21 May and that he will address a public rally at the same Kamukunji Grounds. He described Kamukunji as the venue for "hot politics."

Once again, the President was emphatic that the security of the majority of Kenyans is paramount and he will not hesitate to pick up anyone who is shooting trouble for Kenyans.

"Sitakosa kunyorosha hawa" (I will take care of them, I will straighten them), the President warned. He said the country had the machinery to deal with such people.

The President again lashed out at former Cabinet Ministers, Mr Kenneth Matiba and Mr Charles Rubia, who recently called for a return to multi-party politics and a public referendum to decide the country's future. He again described Mr Matiba as a dictator.

He described Mr Rubia as a man who cannot change and one who wanted a motorcade during the late President Kenyatta's reign.

President Moi said that in 1964 at the Kamukunji Grounds, the Kenya African Democratic Union (Kadu) decided to dissolve itself for the sake of peace and unity and he then said that he would join Kanu and never leave it and he still stands by his word to this day.

He asked the crowd to state whether they were for the single party and with a show of hands and the Kanu sign, the crowd endorsed the single-party system.

On the concept of cost-sharing in Government health facilities, the President said that whereas the Government had said that the poor should be treated free, this was not the case. He said that failure to treat people would mean that Kanu was not living up to its objective of seeking to eradicate poverty, ignorance and disease.

The President hinted that the concept will be looked into afresh and that if it is found wanting, it might have to be scrapped.

Turning to the salaries of employees in the private sector, the president said that the Minister for Labour, Mr Peter Okondo, will make a formal announcement on the matter before 1 June.

The President directed the Nairobi city Commission to charge the people residing in Nairobi's peri-urban areas lower rates than they charge those in the city itself.

The President also directed the Nairobi Provincial Commissioner, Mr Fred Waiganjo and the City Commission to rehabilitate and maintain the historic Kamukunji Grounds.

After the rally, President Moi walked to the adjacent Jua Kali sheds which he toured as he shook hands with the artisans amid cheers from the people. He then walked onto Landhies Road followed by a massive crowd right up to the Machakos Bus Station, popularly known as Machakos Airport, where he boarded his white Volkswagen Kombi.

* British Backing Rumored Factor in Ouko's Death

3400076-4 London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL
in English 4 May 90 p 5

[Text] Britain—or, to be more precise, the Metropolitan Police based at Scotland Yard—now holds the fate of the Kenyan Government in the palm of its hand. A team of British detectives is still in Kenya, at the invitation of President Daniel arap Moi, to investigate the February murder of Foreign Minister Robert Ouko (AC Vol 31 No 5). Ouko's body had been severely mutilated, dismembered and partially burnt, although the cause of death is reported to have been a bullet in the head.

It is now widely believed in Kenya that Ouko was killed by officers of the Kenyan Government security forces, but without the knowledge of the President. This makes the murder strangely similar to that of J.M. Kariuki in 1975. One cabinet minister, Waruru Kanja, was dismissed on 2 April for making an explicit comparison between the two murders. He was doing no more than voicing what is now a general belief in Kenya.

Although it is unthinkable that Moi would have ordered Ouko's death, it is not beyond the bounds of possibility that someone with his eyes on the presidency may have done so, since Moi is now sick and the contest for the succession is hotting up.

It is now widely believed that President Moi, during a trip to the United States in February, was alarmed by the extent to which he was criticised by both U.S. officials and journalists for his government's corruption and abuses of human rights. Ouko, an accomplished diplomat, accompanied Moi on the trip but was treated with

respect by both officials and journalists. The ever-suspicious Moi wondered whether the Americans' disrespect for himself, and their contrasting favour towards Ouko, might not hide an intrigue of some sort.

On his return to Kenya Moi ordered that Ouko be investigated by security officers. Somewhere down the chain of command, the latter exceeded their instructions and killed Ouko, to the dismay of the President who is now faced with a major political crisis. It was to defuse this that Moi called in Scotland Yard to investigate.

In the opinion of some observers, Ouko's murder has made Moi so unpopular in Kenya that he is now vulnerable to a popular uprising which could have support from inside the army, where there are murmurs of discontent. Many Kenyans, although sceptical of the British detectives' ability to come up with a hard-hitting report on Ouko's death, are nevertheless waiting to see the conclusion of their investigation. Scotland Yard could sink Moi if its report were to implicate government security officials in the murder, as popular opinion believes it should.

The sensitivity of Scotland Yard's role is underlined by the fact that Ouko was very much a British protege. Insiders point out that Britain has traditionally tried to influence the presidential succession in Kenya. Moi himself was a British protege in his time, first entering national politics when he was nominated by the colonial authorities to the Legislative Council in 1955. His reputation as a staunch Christian and a pro-British politician led the British to urge him as vice-president upon then President Jomo Kenyatta in 1967. When Kenyatta died in his sleep in 1978, Moi took over as president by constitutional means.

Since then Britain had attempted to repeat the performance by cultivating Ouko as a vice-president. Many British Kenya-watchers believe that the next president of Kenya should be from the Luo community, the second-biggest in the country. Ouko, a Luo intellectual, had mastered a range of diplomatic skills as a permanent secretary and then foreign minister and was suitably pro-British. In fact, so great was Britain's backing for Ouko that when he was threatened with the loss of his parliamentary seat in the March 1988 legislative elections, he had a private meeting with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher at Chequers, her country home. Ouko successfully fought off the challenge from the heavily-backed Joab Omino. Britain backed Ouko for the vice-presidency in 1988 (AC Vol 29 No 10).

Moi is one of the few African heads of state to enjoy a good relationship with Thatcher, not least because he has avoided criticism of her stand on sanctions against South Africa. And Foreign Office officials are careful to make no public criticism of Moi, in spite of the widespread perception in diplomatic and business circles that Moi's extravagant use of personal power and the profligacy of his government are destabilising Kenya. Although Britain has a tradition of discreet involvement in

Kenyan internal affairs, it is hard to see any available alternative to Moi, so completely has he excluded all potential rivals. It is increasingly hard to see who can eventually take over the government, other than the army.

* Kuria Challenges Government To Name Plotters

34000676B Nairobi DAILY NATION in English
14 May 90 pp 1-2

[Article by Gichuru Njihia]

[Text] Anglican Archbishop Manasses Kuria called yesterday for the identification of Christians said to be plotting to destabilise the Government.

In a plaintive cry over last week's allegations implicating a section of his church in subversive activities, the archbishop said:

"People are known by names, if any known person is among us and has done wrong to God, to Kenya and to our Government, let him be known by his or her name and let them be called by their names and not by that of the church."

Archbishop Kuria, who led a service at St Monica's Parish in Nairobi's Dandora Estate, said: "If it is true that there is such a group of people out to assassinate leaders in our midst, their existence must not be concealed anymore. They must be revealed and exposed. They must be apprehended and dealt with by the law."

He said it was scaring and frightening to continue hearing that such people were among Christians adding that Christians did not kill, "even if they are persecuted and killed."

The archbishop was reacting to President Moi's disclosure at a public rally in Kirinyaga District of a plot by a group of people to murder government officials and have the assassinations blamed on his government. He implicated a section of the Church of the Province of Kenya [CPK] and former Cabinet Ministers Kenneth Matiba and Charles Rubia.

In a hard-hitting statement, Archbishop Kuria said: "We've been taken by surprise and astonishment to hear that there is a section of the CPK doing a great disservice to its members by engaging in politics and planning to take two people to Uganda for training to come back to kill government officials and churchmen."

He sought to explain his much maligned church saying that it drew its following from all ethnic groups in the country and that it would not involve or engage itself in the political squabbles and conflicts prevailing in Kenya.

The primate said: "Accusations and counter accusations will lead us nowhere but to damnation."

He said the CPK did not have a corporate stand on the current debate on single or multi-party systems in the country. "But individual members have freedom of

choice and association and the church cannot dictate on anyone which line to follow."

He said among the believers in the CPK were politicians, administrators, members of the judiciary, police, private sector, armed forces and people of all walks of life.

Salvation

In his sermon before the official statement, he said: "Let every body know that we in CPK are not killers, are not tribalists and are not corrupt. Those who want to blame others for nothing should seek salvation. CPK cannot join criminals and we should pray for those saying so."

He accused some leaders of wanting a fragmented CPK but cautioned that there was no bigger politics than in prayers. He added: "God will hear our prayers and bring change to their hearts."

He condemned loose and angry talk saying that anger could bring damnation to innocent people, cause chaos in the country and that it should be avoided at all times.

The archbishop declared: "I am a member of Kanu (the ruling party) but CPK is not a member. But salvation is not in one or multi-parties, it is in truth."

He made an appeal for peace and for the CPK to be left alone.

"For God's sake do not spoil Kenya, do not take away the peace and stability, unity and development that Kenyans have enjoyed for 27 years, stop destroying one another, live and let live," he said.

Repentance

He went on: "Why be fearful and make others fearful?"

The primate said his church had 12 dioceses with 12 bishops and about 1,500 priests. "It has thousands and thousands of lay leaders. Believers in CPK are over two million. So when one speaks of CPK, one must realise that one is not speaking of one person or of 12 or even of 2,000."

Archbishop Kuria said the CPK was part of the wider church of Christ everywhere preaching the gospel of salvation, faith and repentance.

He appealed to Kenyans to hear and heed what the holy spirit was saying.

The archbishop said it was his earnest prayer that "our God, our own God who sees every heart as it is, the saving God, may visit Kenya at this moment, in time and save us."

He said: "I pray that the CPK will be left alone to preach the Gospel without hindrance. I pray to God that we'll no longer be falsely accused as a church."

He issued a general caution: "Take care that you do not ruin the lives of the growing children. Do not make life

difficult for anyone. No one would want to live a life of terror in his own motherland."

The primate said that true and genuine love, peace and unity "is what we continue crying for" and followed it with a biblical quotation: "Christ said, 'Why do you call me Lord, Lord and yet do not do what I tell you?' To call Jesus Lord we must do what he tells us. He also said, 'Not everyone that sayeth Lord, Lord will enter the kingdom of heaven. But only those who do what my father in heaven wants them to do.'"

In Kiambu, another CPK clergyman, Bishop George Muiiru Njuguna of the MT Kenya South diocese, challenged the church's critics to expose the plotters.

Bishop Njuguna told a congregation at St James Cathedral that the truth about the matter should be told.

*** SH1 Billion Said Infiltrated for 'Sabotage'**

34000676A Nairobi KENYA TIMES in English
14 May 90 pp 1-2

[Article by Eric Shimoli in Mandera]

[Text] Anti-Kenya agents have pumped £26 million (about Sh1 billion) into the country to cause disaffection against the Government by fuelling religious conflicts, a Minister of State in the President's Office, Mr Hussein Maalim Mohammed, said yesterday.

And an Assistant Minister for Planning and National Development, Mr Noor Abdi Ogle, said that anti-Government agents had been narrowed down to three distinct groups—a section of the churches, some lawyers and the Kenneth Matiba/Charles Pubia group.

Mr Mohammed told a rally in Mandera that the Sh1 billion had been brought into the country as a grant to a local private university, but had eventually been distributed to some individuals in Mombasa and Garissa.

"I have evidence of this and the names of the people to whom the money was distributed, and I can name them," he told the Kanu rally in Garissa town.

The two ministers together with nine other North Eastern Province MP [Member of Parliament]s were leading wananchi in a public condemnation of people who advocate the adoption of multi-party in the country.

They held rallies in Garissa on Saturday and in Mandera and Wajir yesterday, during which they rejected the multi-party calls and any foreign ideologies. They vowed to protect the single party in the country.

The leaders included Mr D. M. Amin (Wajir East), Abdi Ibrahim Ogle (Wajir West), A. M. Noor (Mandera Central), Mohamed Sheikh Aden (Mandera East), S. M. Amin (Mandera West), Ibrahim Salat (Fasi), Arte Nassir (Ijara), Sala Nuno (Lagdera) and Mohamed Santur (nominated).

Mr Mohammed said the donors of the cash wanted to fuel a religious conflict between Christians and Muslims to achieve their selfish political ends. "They know that Kenyans hold their religion dearly to their heart and want to exploit this to achieve their selfish ends," he said.

The Minister, however, said Christians and Muslims had co-existed peacefully for a long time and would not be fooled into adopting ideologies they did not believe in. He dismissed the idea of a multi-party state which, he said, was a European phenomenon, and was totally irrelevant in Kenya.

Mr Ogle described Mr Rubia and Matiba as crooks. "Rubia ni nani? Yeye ni jambazi" (he is only a crook). He added: "We invite him to Uhuru Park (Nairobi) and I can assure him that he will not get even two votes."

Mr Matiba, he said, thought he could use his wealth to "sit on Kenyans." Mr Ogle said some lawyers were opposing the Government because they had been tried in court and found guilty of stealing clients' money. He gave the example of Mr Gotobu Imanyara, whom, he said, had been jailed for stealing from his client.

Mr Nuno said North Eastern province residents were ready to fight to protect the one-party state.

He said "Kenyans are not ready to be ruled by self-seekers." Mr Aden said Kenyans had chosen Kanu as the only party and were ready to defend it at all costs.

CP Says Government Uses 'Rent-a-Crowd' Tactics*MB1306142590 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
13 Jun 90 p 1*

[Text] Cape Town—The Conservative Party [CP] accused the Government of "arrogantly wasting" more than R[Rand]200,000 on what it called rent-a-crowd tactics to boost the crowd which welcomed President F.W. de Klerk at Jan Smuts Airport on his return from Europe.

CP President's Councillor S.D. Latsky said a Cabinet decision to increase the crowds which turned out to welcome the President included the "provision of free air tickets" to President's Councillors to fly to Johannesburg for the event.

Dr. Latsky's request for a special President's Council debate on the matter was rejected.

He said in a statement that MP's and senior officials "were also encouraged to attend the homecoming. As Parliament is presently sitting, the cost of this rent-a-crowd exercise would come to more than R200,000, which is an arrogant waste of taxpayers money".

The CP also noted, Dr. Latsky said, that Mr. de Klerk had been given a full opportunity to make a political speech at the airport under NP [National Party] banners and placards, while when CP leader Dr. Andries Treurnicht had returned home from overseas, CP officials had been instructed by airport officials to ensure that no political speeches were made, that Dr. Treurnicht speak for only five minutes and that no CP banners be displayed.

Police Arrest 2d Man Linked to NUM Blast*MB1406110990 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1102 GMT 14 Jun 90*

[By Charl de Villiers]

[Text] Pretoria, June 14, SAPA—A second man has been arrested in connection with an explosion which extensively damaged the Welkom offices of the National Union of Mineworkers [NUM] last weekend. Mr. Richard Haswell, of Welkom, was arrested by police Wednesday [13 Jun] night and is being held under the Criminal Procedures Act, police spokeswoman Lt. Ina Barkhuizen told SAPA on Thursday. No other details about the arrested man were available, she added.

Another Welkom man, mine captain Mr. Hendrik Steyn, is currently being held under section 29 of the Internal Security Act for his alleged complicity in the attack.

Mr. Haswell is not an Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement—AWB] member, according to the far-right organisations chief secretary, Mr. Kays Smit. Welkom's Blanke Veiligheid [white security] leader, Mr. Hennie Muller, was not immediately available for comment.

ANC Forecasts Mandela's U.S. Statements*MB1306202690 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 1900 GMT 13 Jun 90*

[Text] The African National Congress [ANC] representative in the United States, Miss Lindiwe Mabuza, says the ANC is aware that sanctions against South Africa could be lifted soon because of the government's reforms.

Miss Mabuza said at a news conference in Washington that, in the light of this, the deputy president of the ANC, Mr. Nelson Mandela, would ask for the retention of the existing measures during his coming American visit. She would not say whether Mr. Mandela would also ask that sanctions be intensified.

Miss Mabuza said that the purpose of his visit was twofold: He would, first, attempt to extend political support for the ANC, and second, to gain financial aid for the organization. She said it was hoped that between 300 and 500 million rands could be raised to establish an ANC infrastructure in South Africa.

Our representative in Washington reports that 3,500 American journalists have applied for accreditation to cover Mr. Mandela's 10-day visit.

SAP Urges Vigilante Groups To Join Reserves*MB1306140890 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1220 GMT 13 Jun 90*

[Text] Pretoria June 13 SAPA—The SA Police [SAP] were not in favour of any vigilantes, but as long as no crime was committed the police would not take action against them, a spokesperson for SAP liaison said in Pretoria on Wednesday.

She was commenting on an announcement by Pretoria right-wingers that they had an extensive neighbourhood watch-type operation involving "midnight commandos" operation in 12 designated areas.

The spokesperson said should citizens wish to start vigilante groups they were requested to join the SAP reservists.

Based on the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement—AWB] "burgerrade" [citizen council] and commandos, the vigilante project is jointly run by the AWB and Herstigte Nasionale Party, AWB chief secretary, Mr. Kays Smit, told SAPA on Wednesday.

Right-wingers, he said, felt the government was "giving everything away, everything is in decline."

No longer assured of police protection, the right-wing public was taking steps to be prepared for violence when it struck. "We do not want to initiate violence," he said.

Patrols would take to the streets after midnight, but were not aimed at usurping the authority of the police or defence force.

"We are not an army. The idea is to make people prepared in the event of revolution breaking out. Every household must be ready," said Mr. Smit.

Boer Movement Rejects Negotiations With ANC

MB1406074690 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0742 GMT 14 Jun 90

[Text] Pretoria, June 14, SAPA—It had no intention now or in the future to hold discussions or negotiations with the ANC [African National Congress], the Boere-Bevrydingsbeweging [Boer Liberation Movement] (BVB) said in a statement in Pretoria on Thursday [14 Jun].

In an obvious reference to a statement by Mr. Nelson Mandela in Strasbourg, France, on Wednesday that the ANC had had discussions with "some members of the rightwing," the BVB said a Christian nation did not negotiate with revolutionaries and people who used force, and not in the least over the freedom and territory of the Boers.

"We also want to say timeously that the Boer people will not accept an ANC-ruled government over us and, least of all, an ANC president. This will be the beginning of a resistance struggle.

"We prefer the lawful and peaceful way of achieving a Christian Republican Boerevolkstaat (national Boer state), seceded from the RSA [Republic of South Africa]. This will defuse the tension and pave the way for peace, security and stability in southern Africa," the statement said.

ANC's Kathrada Addresses Mahwelereng Mourners

MB1306155090 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1456 GMT 13 Jun 90

[Excerpt] Johannesburg June 13 SAPA—ANC [African National Congress] publicity chief Ahmed Kathrada addressed thousands of mourners on Wednesday gathered at the Potgietersrus township of Mahwelereng to bury an Internal Security Act detainee, Donald Madisha, found dead in his cell on June 1.

Estimates by witnesses of the number of mourners—who attended the funeral service at Mahwelereng Stadium—ranged between 10,000 and 20,000.

Northern Transvaal UDF [United Democratic Front] president, Mr. Louis Mnguni, urged Mahwelereng residents at the service to organise themselves into a civic organisation which would run the township as all 10 Mahwelereng councillors resigned last Friday [8 Jun].

Political organisations flags fluttered over the stadium. Scores of mourners were also dressed in ANC and SACP [South African Communist Party] colours. [passage omitted]

UDF Calls for 'Anarchist Group' to Disband

MB1306154590 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1500 GMT 13 Jun 90

[Text] Johannesburg June 13 SAPA—An elderly woman was burnt to death near Witbank on Wednesday [13 Jun] morning, the United Democratic Front [UDF] said.

The UDF and its affiliates, in a statement on the incident, strongly condemned the burning to death in the Lynville, Township, near Witbank, of Mrs. Ann Mashiane.

The organisation said its members would do everything in their power to bring the culprits to book.

The UDF also called for the immediate disbanding of "an anarchist gangster group" in Witbank known as the "Congress of Boys Only" (COBO).

The organisation claimed this group went about the township in ANC [African National Congress] and UDF T-shirts hijacking cars and taxis, sjambokking [whipping] local residents, extorting "protection fees" from businesses and disrupting school activities in both the African and "coloured" townships.

"The leadership and ordinary members of democratic formations in Witbank have tried to politically persuade these elements to refrain from these acts, but to no avail," said the UDF.

It warned that "thuggish elements in all areas" will be met with force by structures belonging to anti-apartheid groups.

National Police Liaison Issues Unrest Reports

13 June

MB1306141690 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1052 GMT 13 Jun 90

[Text] Pretoria June 13 SAPA—SA Police [SAP] liaison in Pretoria have reported the following unrest-related incidents in the country over the past 24 hours:

—At Umlazi (Durban) damage was caused to a police vehicle when a group of blacks fired a number of shots at the police.

—At Enh'alakahle (Greytown) the body of a black man was found with bullet wounds.

—At Imbali (Pietermaritzburg) the body of a black man was found with bullet wounds.

—At Umgababa (Natal South Coast) the body of a black man was found. It is unknown how he died.

- At Phumalanga (Ermelo) serious damage was caused to a private vehicle in a stone-throwing incident.
- At Utlwanang (Christiana) a delivery vehicle was stopped by a group of blacks. Beer crates were removed from the vehicle and set alight.
- At Dweshala (Hibberdene) a group of blacks fired a number of shots at a member of the police. No injuries were reported. In a subsequent operation police arrested 13 black men and seized a number of weapons and stolen articles.
- At Nyanga (Cape Town) a policeman was injured when a group of blacks threw stones at a police vehicle.
- At Kgotsong (Bothaville) two policemen were slightly injured when groups of blacks threw stones at police vehicles in a number of incidents.
- At Morojanakeng (De Wetsdorp) a private house was set alight and damaged by a group of blacks.
- At Phomolong (Kroonstad) a group of blacks threw stones at a private vehicle and set it alight, causing extensive damage. A private house was also damaged by a group of blacks in a stone-throwing incident.
- At Slo-Slowane (Clocolan) a truck was damaged in a stone-throwing incident.
- At Izinglweni, near Paddock in Natal, the body of a black man was found. It appears that he was stabbed to death.
- At Ikageng, near Potchefstroom, groups of blacks threw stones and petrol-bombs at buses, a private vehicle and a house.
- At Kwantiniduku, Fort Beaufort, a group of about 4,000 blacks gathered illegally and marched in the direction of the police station. They were stopped by the police and ordered to disperse. When this order was ignored, police used shock grenades and tearsmoke to disperse the group. While dispersing, the group stoned a police vehicle, damaging it extensively.
- At Mlungisi, Stutterheim, about 400 blacks gathered illegally. Most of them were youths. Eleven of the group were arrested for participating in an illegal gathering. The group dispersed and later regrouped and stoned SAP vehicles. They were dispersed with tearsmoke and rubber bullets. In an attempt to arrest identified leaders of the group and effectively use stopper rifles (rubber bullets) 6 members approached a group of blacks. Two of the members were surrounded by approximately 100 men. One member fired a pistol shot into the air. The other member fired two pistol shots into the ground in front of the group. A shot was fired at a black man who attempted to throw a stone at the two members. As far as could be established, no one was injured. The member managed to break free.

During the rest of the day, police patrols which were instituted to monitor the situation were stoned on a number of occasions.

- At Aliwal North, an illegal gathering was prevented by the police. 28 persons were summonsed for endangering road users. 7 blacks were arrested for attending an illegal gathering.
- At King Williams Town a group of black men gathered illegally. They were dispersed with rubber bullets. A man was injured and 15 men arrested.
- At Boitumelang, Bloemhof, a group of approximately 500 blacks gathered illegally. When they refused to disperse after being warned to do so, 99 men and 56 women were arrested. They were later released after being either summonsed or warned (minors) to appear in court. At Coverdale coloured residential area (Bloemhof) a group of coloureds gathered illegally. 20 men and 14 women were arrested.
- At Umlazi, near Durban, hand grenades were thrown at two private dwellings (one hand grenade used in each incident). No damage was caused.

14 June

MB1406073790 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0724 GMT 14 Jun 90

[Text] Pretoria, June 14, SAPA—Herewith is the official unrest report as supplied by the police public relations division in Pretoria.

The following unrest-related incidents were reported during the past 24 hours:

- At Kgotsong, Bothaville, a group of blacks threw stones and petrol bombs at a police vehicle. They were dispersed with tearsmoke and rubber bullets. One black man was injured.
- At Imbali, Pietermaritzburg, the body of a policeman was found with a bullet wound in his head. It is presumed that he was shot with his service pistol. A black man was arrested.
- At Gologoto, Umkomaas, a black man was fatally wounded when he was shot in the chest by a group of black men. No arrests were made.
- At Chesterville, Durban, a black youth was injured when he was shot at by a group of black men.
- At Nkohlakalo Trust, Nzikazi, Witrivier, damage was caused to a bus in a stone-throwing incident. Four black men were arrested.

Gold Price Slump Forces Numerous Miner Layoffs

MB1306173690 Johannesburg Television Service
in English 1545 GMT 13 Jun 90

[Text] South Africa's gold mining industry has announced the retrenchment of more than 1,100 miners, and thousands more jobs are on the line.

The announcement coincides with the slump in the gold price today to its lowest levels in two years. At the afternoon fix in London, the metal had fallen \$5 to \$350.50, a level last seen in July 1986.

Early today, Anglovaal announced that the low gold price had forced the group's (Lorraine) Mine to retrench 600 workers, and this afternoon Mr. (Gary Maude), managing director of Gengold, confirmed that Stilfontein Gold Mining Company would be laying off at least 500 workers within the next few days. He said this was a continuation of a program which had resulted in the loss of 13,000 jobs in the group over the past 12 months. Mr. Maude said that, unless the gold price recovered, another 2,000-3,000 workers could be retrenched within the next three months.

Spokesmen for other mining companies said there were no plans at present for retrenchments. However, the company's biggest gold producer, Anglo American Corporation, said it was constantly monitoring the situation, and it was keeping its options open.

Rooivalk Helicopter Completes Successful Flight

MB1306174790 Johannesburg Television Service
in English 1545 GMT 13 Jun 90

[Text] The powerful Rooivalk attack helicopter today successfully completed its first flight tests at Atlas Aircraft Corporation's grounds at Kempton Park today.

The Rooivalk CSH2 packs advanced weaponry and sophisticated design, and once flight testing has been completed it will be marketed internationally.

[Begin Correspondent Pieter Theron video recording] Flight heralded the beginning of an intensive flight-data-gathering exercise, used for the evaluation of its many systems. The project managers afterwards described the first flight as being highly successful. Experts say the Rooivalk compares favorably with the well-known American AH64 Apache.

Depending upon the role required, the Rooivalk may be equipped with different types of highly sophisticated weapons and missiles. It also has some of the world's most advanced equipment for sighting and aiming. [end recording]

13 June Press Review on Current Problems, Issues

MB1306125790

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

Mandela Recognition of Swiss Spy 'Deplorable'—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 12 June in its page 6 editorial says when Nelson Mandela embraces Ruth Gerhardt, the Swiss woman who spied for the USSR, "then we must ask ourselves where Mr. Mandela intends to draw the line." For Ruth Gerhardt and her husband to claim they "spied as a 'contribution to overcoming the inhuman apartheid system' is absolute rot." But for Mandela to give this "treacherous woman any recognition is deplorable."

THE STAR

Who is Behind Black School Boycotts?—Referring to the black school boycotts Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 13 June in a page 12 editorial says that if the African National Congress (ANC), the United Democratic Front (UDF), and other major groups are "against boycotts, then who is responsible for this tragic disruption? 'Counter-revolutionaries'?" It seems most unlikely. And if the various political organisations claim support right down to grass roots, then surely they should be able to identify those who work counter to organisation decisions." Therefore, "either one or more of the mass movements are not playing open cards, or are not in control of their structures. They should not only state their policies clearly but demonstrate their efforts to put them into practice."

BUSINESS DAY

Mandela Sanctions Call 'Undermines' Future Government—"When much of Europe is coming to believe that sanctions are yesterday's issue, Nelson Mandela is putting his international reputation on the line by telling foreign government and potential foreign investors they are wrong to think the time to ease some sanctions has come," observes Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 13 June in a page 10 editorial. "When foreign investors are told that sanctions must be maintained and strengthened for the sake of peace, they question his judgment. That in turn is likely to undermine their confidence in a future government in which he, and others who believe as he does, hold senior positions. Confidence is the key to economic growth, present and future. If Mandela wishes to retain international credibility, he will have to base his arguments for sanctions on more than rhetoric, or find a reason to abandon them."

SOWETAN

Supporters Must Observe ANC-PAC Peace Pact—Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 13 June is "delighted" the ANC and the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) have agreed to observe a peace pact between their

East Rand branches, and says in its page 6 editorial: "However, when we recall the number of peace pacts that have been broken in the past during political conflicts, we appeal to these organisations to make sure this does not happen." It is "evident" the ANC and PAC have "tried to close all loopholes and bring about lasting peace. Supporters of the two organisations must now show that the words of their leaders can be trusted."

THE NATAL WITNESS

Malan Becomes Cabinet 'Rogue'—Pietermaritzburg THE NATAL WITNESS in English on 29 May in a page 8 editorial says recent statements by Defense Minister Magnus Malan indicate he has "become the rogue elephant of the cabinet." "His latest blast against the suggestion that members of Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of The Nation; ANC military wing] would be integrated into the SADF [South African Defense Force] as part of a constitutional settlement, along with his repeated invidious comparison of the two organisations, contrasts with the conciliatory tone adopted by his cabinet colleagues." The "Government may know he will soon go even though he does not, and so is content to let him crash through the jungle until he is bagged, thereby serving the useful purpose of making the rest of the cabinet seem reasonable to the ANC."

BEELD Mandela Should Support De Klerk's Initiatives—"Mr. Nelson Mandela is known worldwide, largely due to his imprisonment of 27 years. In the eyes of the world this has made him a saint," notes an editorial on page 10 of the Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans of 12 June. "We believe that Mr. Mandela is not unhappy about his status. We expect him to act and talk in a manner that is indicative of a politician with international acclaim." But the "confusing political signals that he has sent out since his release, will not promote the fragile political process that has come about in South Africa." The "moderate attitude that he has displayed over the weekend with Jewish leaders in Geneva, is not in accordance with his earlier praise for Mr. Yasir Arafat and Colonel al-Qadhafi of Libya. He has also asked the whites to support President de Klerk's reforms and in the same breath he reduces the significance of the reform measures. Why should the whites support something that he has declared insignificant. We do not expect Mr. Mandela to thank the government for every reform measure, after he and his people have suffered injustices for decades. We are merely asking for understanding of President de Klerk's extremely difficult task, to lead a nervous white electorate into an uncertain future. Our advice to him, is to forget the applause and to think instead of the difficult process of change in South Africa that must continue at all costs."

* Government Withdrawing From Privatization

3400645B Johannesburg FINANCIAL MAIL
in English 13 Apr 90 pp 43-44

[Article by Stephen Cranston. Words in italics as published.]

[Text] Government has now the excuse it needs if it wants to postpone privatisation of the biggest State corporations: gathering union protests coupled with the DP's [Democratic Party] about-turn on the issue.

Last week, days after thousands marched in Johannesburg and other cities to protest against privatisation, Public Enterprises Minister Dawie de Villiers warned darkly: "Many of the State enterprises currently acting as monopolies may not be privatised at all."

The head of government's privatisation unit, Pieter van Huyssteen, says privatisation still forms part of Pretoria's economic programme. He adds that the privatisation of organisations should take place when "it's conducive to economic growth in a competitive environment and should give rise to an increase in jobs."

This gives the green light to companies such as phosphate rock producer Foskor, and it could be extended to include the State's 30 percent stake in Sasol. But it puts the brakes on privatising the big State monopolies that are the focus of the union protests—Eskom, Transnet and Posts & Telecommunications.

Van Huyssteen says the goal is to ensure that State enterprises operate efficiently but, contrary to the belief in business circles, he says "this does not necessarily imply a commitment to the privatisation of any of these activities." So why is Van Huyssteen's body called the privatisation unit? Wouldn't the "efficient management of public corporations unit" be more appropriate?

Government's backtracking is motivated by politics—it wants to get negotiations off the ground so it's sacrificing one of the basic planks of its economic policy. Floyd Mashele, one of the organisers of the protests and vice-chairman of the Posts & Telecommunications Workers' Union, sends a clear message: "If government wants to negotiate in good faith it must suspend the privatisation process."

The DP is also playing politics. Finance spokesman Harry Schwarz's recent statement opposing the privatisation of Eskom, Posts & Telecommunications and the railways and harbours components of Transnet was a reversal of his stand during the general elections (Leaders, 18 August). Then, the only candidates the DP ruled out for privatisation were schools and hospitals. The DP's new, more populist position seems plainly designed to curry favour with the ANC [African National Congress] and unions.

Government's retreat is more than anything a marketing failure. Critics charge that it would not now be slowing down its privatisation drive if it had marshalled its arguments and mounted a clear and forceful campaign for privatisation long ago.

Chamber of Business director-general Raymond Parsons agrees, saying privatisation must be sold as something that benefits the whole population, including the workers in State companies. "It must be presented as a part of the

restructuring of the economy. But there's no question that the process itself should continue."

Even Van Huyssteen says government will pay more attention to the communication of its objectives to avoid "further confusion and misunderstanding."

In the Iscor privatisation, government was accused of not consulting the company's unions and merely presenting them with the details of an employee share scheme the management had devised. Transnet last month stoked the unions' resentment by offering only a three-month severance package in an attempt to cut overstaffing. A much larger package will be needed to win over the unions on privatisation.

A strong government selling job on privatisation might defuse many objections. For example, government must demonstrate that instead of redundancies, as the unions allege, privatisation creates more jobs. Frank Vorhies, a business lecturer at Wits, says this is because more players are allowed into the sector when a company is privatised and the industry is deregulated.

Britain learnt this lesson. Privatisation of overstaffed, uncompetitive companies such as British Leyland produced short-term job losses as the firms struggled to regain competitiveness. But within a few years job growth soared. Unemployment in Britain has fallen from a peak of 13.6 percent in the mid-Eighties to just 5.6 percent this February.

Unions argue that service deteriorates when companies are privatised. "They lose interest in serving the community and are interested only in making profits," Mashele says, though how any company can make a profit without serving the needs of the community (also known as the market) is unclear. But the shoddy service of government companies is legendary. The waiting list for telephones reached 250,000 in 1988. In Britain as many as 200,000 names filled the waiting list for phones before privatisation; now that backlog is nearly eliminated.

The DP's Schwarz argues that keeping the largest companies under government control keeps down tariffs, but telephone charges, for instance, are no bargain. In a comparison of 10 major countries put together by THE STAR and THE ECONOMIST, SA had the third-highest international and long-distance charges. They were more than twice as high as the lowest charges—in the UK.

Other examples of steep prices abound: SAA's [South African Airways] international fares and SABC's [South African Broadcasting Corp.] licence fees—which would no longer be charged if the company were privatised. Vorhies says it is obvious that privatised companies would need to reduce prices to become competitive. A successful campaign for privatisation must emphasise how wasteful and unreliable public corporations are, and outline how much better service would be once they were in private hands, though a campaign like this would be hard for government to swallow.

A potent argument of the unions and DP is that these large public corporations are public monopolies that would become private monopolies with privatisation. Even some business people believe that these companies are in industries that lend themselves to what they term natural monopolies.

Government has done nothing to clear up this issue. These companies are monopolies only because of laws prohibiting anyone from competing. These sectors would have to be fully deregulated but government has taken few steps in that direction. Deregulation, for example, could open up more bus routes to compete with rail. Already there is an embryonic competitor in telecommunications. Transnet has a sizeable telecommunications division that needs only a change in legislation to compete against the Post Office. In fact, legislation is all that's needed to dispense with the natural monopolies myth.

Parsons says the fact that nationalisation should even be debated is bizarre. "In an age of antibiotic medicine, it's difficult to argue with a doctor who uses leeches. That is Rip Van Winkle medicine, just as nationalisation is Rip Van Winkle economics."

For the unions and the ANC, perhaps the most convincing argument government can make is the vast amount of money privatisation could raise. McGregor's *Privatisation in SA* lists the hundreds of government bodies that could be privatised and estimates that these assets are worth R250bn, more than Pretoria will spend in the next three Budgets combined.

This money could substantially reduce taxes by putting a lot more money into everyone's pockets. And it could go a long way towards providing the schools, clinics, roads, sewers and rest of the infrastructure that much of the country needs.

As Vorhies says, if the ANC replaced "nationalisation" with "privatisation" in its statements on economics, it would then have the resources to accomplish most of its goals.

* Nuclear Group Views Environmental Issues

34000647 Johannesburg FINANCIAL MAIL
(Energy Supplement) in English 13 Apr 90 pp 12, 15, 19

[Text] Nuclear power has been under a cloud, especially since the accident at Three Mile Island and the far more significant disaster at Chernobyl.

Meanwhile SA [South Africa]'s nuclear programme seems to have reached a pause, after the successful commissioning of Koeberg and the production of nuclear fuel on a semi-commercial scale at the Atomic Energy Corp (AEC).

The AEC itself has acquired a new chief executive officer—Dr Waldo Stumpf.

The latest environmental concerns are the acid rain effect, the hole in the ozone layer and the greenhouse effect, all caused by the emission of man-made substances into the atmosphere. These are important issues in their own right. But has this shift in public concern had any spin-off for nuclear power?

Until recently, says Stumpf, overseas attention was focused mainly on energy resources. That has changed completely and the focus for the next few decades will be what happens to energy wastes in the broader sense.

The shift from regional or national to global awareness has been sudden and perhaps a little unexpected. But the new emphasis is now well established in the minds of all strategic thinkers, as well as the general public.

Stumpf says it is difficult to tell whether the concern over the burning of fossil fuels has diminished hostility to nuclear power. People react emotionally to many issues. However, the latest reports received from the U.S. say that public opinion is starting to swing back towards favouring nuclear energy. As for the problems with fossil fuel, "events will sooner or later force themselves on to the public mind."

An unfortunate misconception of the past decade, says Stumpf, has been that the available non-nuclear sources of power, namely oil, coal and fossil fuels generally, which have been in use for many years, are benign. But the message has been understood by the public that fossil fuel, too, has adverse effects—though some of them may be only very long-term.

People often talk about the long half-lives of nuclear waste and how you have to store the material for so many years. What the public has come to realise is that burning fossil fuel produces large volumes of pollutants that also have long time spans—during which they may do great harm. With nuclear wastes you are talking of needing to store very small volumes of highly concentrated waste.

As for the greenhouse effect, some models are being developed and studied. These, however, are incomplete. It is a difficult model to quantify because we are dealing with a global model; and predicting climate is difficult enough without introducing manmade influences.

Some of the model projections that have been accepted widely indicate a very long recovery period if the world were to go ahead with present rate of pollution of the atmosphere, especially with the greenhouse gases.

Carbon dioxide is only one of them; there are others which are even worse. Methane and CFC [Chlorofluorocarbons] are greenhouse gases, too, and the latter also affects the ozone layer badly.

As the world continues to burn fossil fuels and wood and release other substances into the atmosphere, the level of pollution will increase. At any given level of atmospheric pollution—such as that now prevailing—it is possible to imagine a theoretical halt to all further pollution.

If you were to cut off all further pollution from that point onwards, one of the present global mathematical prediction models indicates it would take something like 500-1,000 years for the atmosphere to recover itself. This is a very long time span, roughly equal to the time span to dispose of radioactive waste.

To sum up, he feels that the message about the objective merits of nuclear power is coming across slowly. In his travels overseas, he has noticed that in the last two or three years there has been a dramatic change to a more neutral stance between fossil fuels and nuclear fuels.

If the shift continues, he believes that, over the next five years, public opinion will develop a more balanced view of the two options.

Does that mean governments will take positive steps to get nuclear power on the road again? Stumpf says we have to look at what has happened over the past decade.

Most of the world was suddenly caught by a shortage of energy at the time of the oil crisis. Since then, many countries have ended up with an over-capacity in power generation, though this is not true for all. Much of this came about through energy conservation, which is an excellent strategy to follow.

It is one to which SA should pay great attention.

Over-capacity has hit most of the countries with ambitious nuclear programmes (including France), which naturally has affected plans for further development. This is unfortunate. A shift in public opinion at this stage will not reduce over-capacity. This would apply to America, where public opinion has had an exceptionally severe effect on nuclear development. And we must remember that SA, too, is suffering from over-capacity.

Towards the end of this century or early in the 21st, however, it is reasonable to predict a fairly strong revival in nuclear power. By then most of the surplus capacity would have been worked off. But it would be economically impractical now, or later, to go for a massive crash programme for building nuclear plants in order to shut down fossil fuel power stations.

Both the AEC and Eskom—in their strategic thinking—see nuclear and coal acting as partners in the future. "We would never like to see them in opposition to each other. That is the way the world should see them as well. We cannot wish away the fossil fuel component of our generating capacity," says Stumpf.

Now, there is a far greater focus in SA on the cleaning up of the sulphur dioxide emission—which is technically possible to a limited degree, though expensive. As for carbon dioxide, there is no immediate technical answer.

In the light of expectations for the nuclear industry internationally, what are the hopes for the uranium market?

Stumpf cannot see a revival in the uranium market unless the whole nuclear installation programme also increases, and that we cannot realistically predict on any scale before the second half of this decade. The uranium market could certainly be coupled to that revival with, maybe, a lag of two years. In the short term, it is unlikely that we will see an upturn in the uranium market. Much of the over-capacity could well disappear towards the latter part of the decade. Then the question would be, "what are the alternatives?"

Countries like Sweden have opted for a phase-out of nuclear power. Recent reports from Sweden indicate that the government is re-considering its nuclear phase-out plan. That is the reality of the dilemma that confronts people in many countries when they come to that situation. It's difficult to change.

Regarding reactor technology, Stumpf believes that pressurised water reactors (PWRs) have established themselves. So well, in fact, that it is hard to believe another contender that drastically diverged from their design could be a big option for the future. Some countries have tried, especially West Germany, which has done a lot of work on gas-cooled graphite moderated reactors. But they have been abandoned on economic grounds.

On the question of safety, Stumpf warns against the error of thinking that only small reactors can be safe. Larger reactors can be made just as safe. But he prefers PWRs to boiling water reactors, which have lost the battle in the marketplace for good technical reasons.

He does not see dramatic changes in nuclear fuel technology during the decade. Beyond the turn of the century, however, we are bound to see dramatic and cost-effective technology coming to the fore.

To make nuclear fuel, you have to extract the uranium from the earth and refine it and that technology is fairly mature throughout the world. Then you have to convert this uranium into a gaseous form, which is also a fairly well established technology. It is also not one of the expensive parts of the nuclear fuel cycle. The next step, however, is very costly.

You have to increase the concentration of the fissile isotope U235 to around 3.25 percent for a pressurised water reactor.

Most of the present enrichment plants were actually funded by the weapon programmes of the Western states. So economic operation of these plants was not a strong motive in the early days. Today there is strong competition for enriching uranium. The Soviets, China and eastern Europe are all offering enriched uranium on the world market.

However, once the former military plants have outlived their useful life, which should be towards the end of the century, the world will definitely be in need of cheaper enrichment technology. There is, in particular, exciting work being done all over the world in laser enrichment, which is still in the

development phase. It could, however, become competitive with the alternative of the gas centrifuge.

So on the enrichment side, we certainly would see in the early part of the next century some new technology coming in which is far more cost effective. The limited SA demand dictated a smaller than commercially viable plant. This, together with the escalation in local electricity prices, has made competition in the world market impossible.

It has to be recognised that SA's coal will eventually run out, depending on growth in its use, some time in the next century. That is an inescapable fact and it needs to be planned for.

It would be unwise to introduce new nuclear power plants only when all coal resources have been committed. So there would have to be a phasing-in programme in the early part of the next century.

Once again, even our own uranium reserves are limited under certain conditions. If we use our uranium only in PWRs, just a certain proportion of the potential energy can be utilised.

But what happens beyond that?

Now, the only viable alternative would be to go to fast-breeder reactors (which produce more fissile fuel from non-fissile uranium), say in the latter part of the next century.

Since about 1985, says Stumpf, the AEC has been involved in a programme of rationalisation: of developing a more businesslike approach to all its activities. This has borne fruit in terms of its total budget, which has decreased in real terms by 43.5 percent over the last five years. This was partly because the AEC did rationalise. It also embarked on an ambitious marketing programme—not only to sell nuclear fuel to Eskom but also to market its know-how and by-products to the rest of SA.

Isotopes for medical use have proved particularly successful as import replacements. The AEC will continue on the commercialisation path. And this cost-directed policy will also apply to work on enrichment technology. Any future plant will have to be able to compete on economic grounds with overseas technology.

But SA would not want to be entirely dependent on overseas supplies of nuclear fuel, especially as we have the uranium reserves and an accepted policy to upgrade our mineral resources.

Stumpf feels that more attention needs to be given to educating the public about nuclear energy. With the slowing down of the nuclear programme, we have probably got about a decade's grace to address this problem properly. "We must somehow prepare the public in a responsible way for the future nuclear programme."

France has done a great deal in this field. The French are training most of their engineers and scientists in public education. Stumpf believes this need will be addressed in SA in the near future, reaching the schools and the public at large "so that they understand the use of nuclear power in a more objective way."

*** Government Under Fire for Toxic Waste Import**

34000636 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
18 Apr 90 p 5

[Text] The South African Government is under fire from the American-based Greenpeace Waste Trade Project for having allowed the importation of about 10 tons of toxic mercury waste each year, for reprocessing at the Thor Chemicals plant near Cato Ridge, Natal.

And effluent from the plant may be poisoning the drinking water of thousands of Natal residents, according to levels measured by Greenpeace International and the US newspaper ST LOUIS POST-DISPATCH.

The plant was instructed last week by the Department of Water Affairs to suspend all operations producing mercury effluent until problems with the plant's disposal were under control.

Thor imported an estimated 75,000 pounds (about 35 metric tons) of toxic mercury waste from the US between 1986 and 1989, and it has been learnt the company receives waste from several other countries.

Greenpeace says:

The South African government gave its approval to the shipments in a cable dated October 3, 1989, which means Cyanamid is allowed to ship wastes to South Africa before October 2, 1990.

The government has made no attempt to halt the shipments of Cyanamid's mercury wastes, which US mercury smelters do not handle "because the environmental consequences of burning mercury heavily contaminated with organic chemicals can be severe," the organisation says.

The waste is loaded on to container ships at the Global Marine Terminal in Jersey City, New Jersey, and shipped to Durban by the Mediterranean Shipping Company. The wastes are then trucked to Thor Chemicals' mercury smelter on Cato Ridge.

Thousands of pounds of mercury wastes from the United States and Europe have been burnt at Thor.

The natural background level of mercury in soil is less than 0.1 parts per million. The US criteria for fresh-water aquatic life protection is 0.000012 milligrams per litre of mercury, on average, in a body of water.

Greenpeace adds: "Results from numerous tests for mercury in the sediment and water of Natal's Mngweni River far exceed these limits."

The Department of National Health and Population Development says:

The Regional Director's office has not been notified of any excessive levels of mercury in the Umgeni River.

Thor Chemicals SA (Pty) Ltd has been legally licensed, in accordance with the provisions of the Hazardous Substances Act, to carry on business as a supplier and manufacturer of Group I hazardous substances with special application to mercury-based products.

They also have a contract with American Cyanamid to supply them with catalyst, with the provision that the spent catalyst, mercury containing solvents and floor washings will be returned by American Cyanamid to Thor Chemicals for reclamation of the mercury. This contract has been in operation since 1986.

The spent catalyst, solvent and floor washings containing mercury are imported, not as hazardous waste for disposal, but as profitable raw materials for the production of mercury which is to be utilised in the manufacture of mercury-based products, a statement from the department said.

"The importation takes place under strict governmental control as envisaged by The Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Waste and Their Disposal."

In a statement yesterday, SA Cyanamid (Pty) expressed concern about the partial shut-down of Thor and made a veiled threat to take its business elsewhere in the world.

"Cyanamid has a task force that is examining mercury waste alternatives including another worldwide search for any other plant to recover and recycle this material and is re-investigating modifications to the manufacturing process that would eliminate the use of mercury."

The statement directed further inquiries to the American Cyanamid Company in New Jersey.

Angola

UNITA Reports 13 June Military Situation

MB1406064690 (Clandestine) *Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa* 0500 GMT 14 Jun 90

["Political and Military Situation Report" at 1200 GMT on 13 June 1990—read by announcer]

[Text] 1. The enemy has continued to deploy its 5th Group on the Caiundo front in order to link up with Mucundi's command post. Menongue has continued to make arrangements to send food, personnel, and weapons to the Caiundo front. This shows that the enemy intends to wage war, contrary to its alleged goodwill.

2. An enemy offensive is in progress on the northern front. The 3d Group's tactical groups have established several infiltration routes in order to reach our command post.

The prompt response of our forces resulted in the destruction of one BMP-1 [Soviet-made armored personnel carrier] and the death of all its occupants in the Puri region on 11 June. A reconnaissance group seeking to locate our positions was defeated in the same region.

As it advances toward its target the enemy faces problems due to unfamiliarity with a terrain unsuitable for its tanks.

3. The MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] should realize that UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] cannot be defeated militarily. Peace is only possible when MPLA changes its propaganda for a realistic stance. The solution to this conflict lies in direct and frank talks between UNITA and the MPLA-PT [Labor Party].

[Issued] Free land of Angola on 13 June 1990

[Signed] Brigadier Zacarias Mundombe, military intelligence officer.

Luanda 'Undermining' U.S. Aid to UNITA

MB1206125690 (Clandestine) *KUP in English to Southern and Central Africa* 1200 GMT 12 Jun 90

[Text] Jamba, Tues. June 12 [dateline as received]—A new scheme by the Luanda regime aimed at undermining the new proposed United States aid package to UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] has been exposed.

Authoritative sources contacted by the UNITA news agency, KUP, in Jamba say that the operation code-named "Snow Ball," is designed at blocking proposed increased aid to UNITA by the U.S. Congress.

The sources pointed out that it is important that the United States reinforces its assistance to UNITA in order to bring an early end to the tyranny in Angola since it is clear that peace, national reconciliation, free and

democratic elections and multiparty democracy in the country can only be ensured by maintaining UNITA in a strong position.

The MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] regime's move has provoked widespread condemnation from all sectors of Angola society inside the country.

Meanwhile, the MPLA regime is reported to continue shipping hundreds of Angolan youths to the Cuban island of Pino.

Although the youth are sent to Cuba under the guise of studying, they are subjected to intensive indoctrination in Marxism-Leninism and spend most of their time working on Cuban sugar cane and tobacco plantations.

Madagascar

* Mandandafy on South African Trade, New Parties

90AF0168A *Antananarivo MIDI MADAGASIKARA in French* 28 Apr 90 p 3

[Interview with Manandafy Rakotonirina, leader of the MFM (Militants for the Establishment of a Proletarian Regime), date and place not given, entitled: "Manandafy: 'We Have No Choice But To Accept South African Money'"; first paragraph is MIDI MADAGASIKARA introduction]

[Text] A taboo has fallen. Following the statement of President Ratsiraka, Madagascar is ready to flirt with Pretoria. The first party head to stand up and be counted is the leader of the MFM. The latter party waged a fierce debate with the government over a South African-funded party during the presidential elections of 1989. All that is very far away. Manandafy Rakotonirina gives his view on the mushrooming of small parties.

[MIDI] According to statements by the head of state, then, we must expect relations between Madagascar and South Africa to resume eventually.

[Rakotonirina] We are a small country of 10 million inhabitants and a poor one to boot. Let us adopt Mauritian realism: making money is everything. As far as I am concerned, that is okay. But we must not profess the same line as a great political power. Besides, it was not solely thanks to Ratsiraka that Nelson Mandela was released, but because of powerful international pressure and the fact that the USSR is advocating nonviolent revolution and dialogue. All we have done is jump on the bandwagon and we have no reason to be ashamed of it. The truth about resuming relations with Pretoria is this: because we are hand in glove with Mauritius, we have no choice but to accept South African money. The fact is, many South African interests have invested in Mauritius.

[MIDI] How do you explain the mushrooming of political parties?

[Rakotonirina] It is a stalling tactic. A diversion. But it can also be explained by the fact that there were groups

favorable to the Red Book but that were unable to form parties. Those that are in "the house," such as the UDM (Mauritian Democratic Union), Antso, and SMJ [expansion unknown], will not become political parties either. Anonymous leaders are now creeping out of the woodwork. And their parties exist for the sake of public opinion: thus, for a specific purpose. I give them, say, about three months and that is the last we will hear of them. At least, everything can be summarized by a simple filing of birth certificates.

Malawi

Peace Talks 'Puzzle'; Renamo Leader in Gorongosa

MB1306160390 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 13 Jun 90

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] This week's planned peace talks in Malawi between the Mozambique Government and Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] rebels have proved something of a puzzle.

The Mozambique Government announced that they were sending a delegation for the talks and that the Renamo leader, Mr. Afonso Dhlakama, would be leading Renamo's delegation.

However, Renamo's spokesmen in North America and East Africa denied that any such talks were planned or that their leader would be involved. Now, the Malawi Government has said that, although both a Mozambique Government delegation and the Renamo leader had been in Malawi, any talks had now been suspended.

Our correspondent, Peter Biles, in (Nairobi) has been monitoring events and sent this report:

[Begin Biles recording] Both the Mozambique Government, Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front], and the Renamo rebel movement have indicated their willingness to engage in direct talks for the first time, but it does not look as if those talks will be in Malawi, as had been announced by the government in Maputo.

A Mozambique Government delegation has gone to Malawi but Renamo's spokesman in Nairobi, Faustino Mateus, says that though Renamo [words indistinct] currently in Malawi, the rebel movement is refusing to meet Frelimo there, primarily because of security reasons. It was reported earlier by the MOZAMBIQUE NEWS AGENCY that both sides had turned up and were ready to begin direct talks. This has been confirmed by a government official in Malawi, who said that a Renamo delegation arrived on Monday [11 Jun] along with Kenyan observers, but both Renamo and the Kenyans apparently wanted more time to prepare the meeting.

Renamo's Faustino Mateus told me earlier today that the Renamo leader, Afonso Dhlakama, was now at headquarters, in Gorongosa, in Mozambique.

A Zimbabwe observer delegation has always been sent to Malawi. Presidents Moi and Mugabe have both been involved in the peace efforts since last year. I understand that, although Zimbabwe officials are still in Malawi, there are no Kenyan officials there now, and the Kenyans have received no indication that the talks are likely to take place.

The Frelimo officials have been left with only their Malawian hosts and the Zimbabwean observers to talk to.

Well, the (?burning) issue that likely they would be discussing is the question of continued safe passage through Malawi to the Renamo leader, Mr. Dhlakama, whenever he leaves his headquarters in Mozambique. But they will also be considering how to get the peace talks started.

Renamo still says it does not want to meet the Mozambique Government in any of the six countries bordering Mozambique, but says it is quite happy for the talks to be held anywhere in Africa or Europe. [end recording]

Renamo, Kenyan Difficulties Cited

MB1306164090 Blantyre Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 13 Jun 90

[Text] The Malawi Government announced today that talks between the Mozambique Government and Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance], which were scheduled to start in Blantyre yesterday, have not taken place.

In a press release, a spokesman of the Office of the President and Cabinet, in Lilongwe, explained that direct peace talks between Mozambique and Renamo, which were aimed at resolving the (?civil) conflict in Mozambique, had indeed been scheduled to take place in Malawi from yesterday, 12 June, as earlier agreed by all parties concerned.

The spokesman said the Government of Mozambique had actually sent an appropriate delegation consisting of ministers and senior government officials, led by Honorable Armando Guebuza, minister of transport and communications. The Renamo delegation was led by Mr. Afonso Dhlakama, the Renamo leader.

Zimbabwe, one of the mediating countries in the peace process, also sent a delegation consisting of two ministers and senior government officials, led by Honorable Emmerson Munangagwa, minister of justice, legal, and parliamentary affairs.

Kenya, the other mediating country, sent Mr. (Bethwell Kiplakan), permanent secretary for the Kenyan Ministry of External Affairs and International Cooperation.

The Malawi delegation was led by Honorable John Tembo, secretary general and member of the National Executive Committee of the Malawi Congress Party.

The spokesman, however, said, owing to apparent difficulties experienced by the Renamo and Kenyan delegations, it was not possible to initiate the process of direct talks between the Mozambican Government delegation and Renamo on the agreed date. He added that efforts were continuing to set a new date in the near future for the talks to begin in Malawi.

[Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese at 1900 GMT on 13 June relates that the Mozambican team met with President Banda in Blantyre on 13 June and then returned to Maputo.]

Namibia

Comments on Ex-PLAN Soldiers Roaming the North

MB1306101190 Windhoek *TIMES OF NAMIBIA*
in English 8 Jun 90 pp 1, 2

[By Chris Coetzee]

[Excerpts] The situation in the north of the country has not changed for the better. Ex-PLAN [Peoples Liberation Army of Namibia] fighters appear to be in control of the region, stationing "bodyguards" with civilians of an opposite political persuasion. Neither the police nor the official SWAPO [South-West African Peoples Organization] party structure appear to be able or willing to cope with the situation.

Whereas SWAPO previously had some kind of control over the situation, this limited degree of discipline lapsed when returned PLAN fighters were evicted from the barricades they occupied. The evicted fighters did not hand in their arms, and are now roaming the countryside and towns of the north, leaderless and dissatisfied, waiting for promised "pensions" which may never come.

Expectations created by SWAPO are exploding within the party's face, also on a broader spectrum. For a day, patients in the Oshakati State Hospital were left unattended, because nurses went on strike, waiting for the better pay and shorter hours. As a result, the health structure is close to breaking point.

Patients at the Oshakati State Hospital were left unattended on Monday [4 June], when nurses turning up for the day shift were met by picket line consisting of their returnee colleagues. The result of the work stoppage was an "offer" by ten of the hospital's matrons to return to the wards, as ordinary nurses.

The "offer" was taken up, and the Oshakati hospital was yesterday without its top nursing structure.

On Monday, the returnee nurses stopped everybody from entering the wards, but directed them into the

lecture room. There they were told not to return "until we get what was promised to us."

The nurses were told that nothing changed since SWAPO took over the government. "They treat us the same way the Boere did," the organisers of the wildcat strike said. What happened to promises of increased pay and shorter working hours, they asked. [passage omitted]

When the *TIMES* contacted the Minister of Health, Dr. Nicky Ivambo, he said he was "vaguely aware" of discontent at the hospital. He could not supply detail about the grievances, but returned the *TIMES'* call after making enquiries at the State Hospital. [passage omitted]

When the PLAN fighters returned from Angola to Namibia on April 16, most of them were housed in the barracks vacated by South Africa's 53rd Battalion, halfway between Ondangwa and Oshakati.

The PLAN fighters who were successful in their applications to join the Namibian army were moved to the new training ground the site of the old 101 Battalion. The vast majority of the PLAN fighters were, however, not absorbed into the new armed forces.

On Monday and Tuesday, all unsuccessful PLAN applicants were given marching orders from the barracks—with the exception of six commanders who were allowed to stay. The PLAN fighters were told that they enjoyed free board and lodging long enough, and to find jobs. SWAPO, they were told, was no longer in the position to support them.

The evicted PLAN members refused to hand in their guns, before they received the "pensions" promised to them in Angola.

They left the barracks AK-47s in hand.

But inhabitants of the Ondangwa-Oshakati region feared for a total collapse of law and order, following the eviction of the PLAN members from the barracks on Monday and Tuesday. While the PLAN members were housed in the barracks, it was still possible to exert some kind of control over them.

Now they were roaming the Ovambo towns and countryside gun in hand, leaderless, as the only occupants allowed to stay on the barracks were the six PLAN commanders previously charged with keeping discipline.

Armed PLAN fighters are still effectively ruling Ovambo. But unlike the days immediately after the return on March 16 from Angola, their influence no longer concentrated mainly in the Ondangwa-Oshakati urban sprawl.

Last weekend an armed PLAN contingent arrived at the kraal of senior headman Stephanus Wyulu, at Nkongo in the far-eastern region of Ovambo. The senior headman is a supporter of the official opposition, and a member of the DTA's [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance] Executive.

He was told by the PLAN members that their patience had run out on him, and they would supply him with two

bodyguards" to "ensure his safety." Two PLAN members armed with AK-47s then moved into the household of the senior headman (the rest of the armed contingent left for Oshakati, after digging up an armed cache, consisting of AKs and mortars, a few kms from Nkongo).

The senior headman was not allowed to go anywhere, unescorted by the "bodyguards."

But Mr. Wyulu managed to give his bodyguard the slip, getting a lift to Oshakati. At Oshakati the matter was reported to the police, who said that it would be difficult to lay a charge against the [word indistinct].

Defense Ministry Denies Soldiers Lack Food

MB1406115490 Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN
in English 11 Jun 90 p 3

[Text] A spokesperson for the Ministry of Defence on Friday denied that soldiers in the new Namibian army were suffering from hunger because of inadequate rations.

Sources among soldiers at the Luiperdsvallei base outside Windhoek have, however, complained bitterly about the lack of food at the base.

To add to the problem they allege discrimination against former PLAN [People's Liberation Army of Namibia] combatants when food is being served.

Soldiers at the base say that the cooks inherited from the former South-West Africa Territory Force [SWATF] give ex-SWATF soldiers food through the back door while denying them their full rations.

The unhappy soldiers also say the food that is cooked is simply not enough to feed all of them.

Witnesses from outside have reported seeing the former PLAN combatants literally storming the dishes when food is being served.

Relatives of some soldiers also report having being forced to take food [to] family members at the base to supplement the meager rations supplied to the soldiers.

In a highly evasive answer, Ministry of Defence spokesperson Hank Rheeder on Friday [8 Jun] claimed there were no soldiers living at the Luiperdsvallei base.

Rheeder said the base was only used as an induction centre, which clearly means they stay there for a short period at least.

He further said soldiers in the new army received a balanced and adequate diet.

The defence spokesperson offered to provide a standard menu for a week's food supply, but by the time of going to press it had not been possible to obtain the menu.

Officials Discuss Toxic Waste Depot Possibility

MB1306135990 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
13 Jun 90 p 5

[By Dale Lautenbach]

[Text] Windhoek—Namibian government officials have held informal discussions about the possibility of accepting toxic waste for storage in the country, according to Windhoek businessman Hans Boedecker.

A question seeking clarity on this has been tabled in the National Assembly and Andimba Toivo va Toivo is expected to reveal the government's position tomorrow.

The Namibian Constitution lays down that it shall provide measures against the dumping or recycling of nuclear or toxic waste in the country.

During a television panel discussion on the subject last night, Mr. Boedecker said that in informal discussion with government officials, the idea of receiving toxic waste had been neither accepted nor rejected.

He had received an offer of 5 million metric tons of waste for Namibia with a possible 45 million tons in the future.

Jan de Wet of the Ation Christian National Party, which has one seat in the Assembly, rejected the idea of accepting toxic waste, but said Namibia should look at nuclear waste.

He said accepting nuclear waste under "safe" and "strictly monitored" conditions could provide the government with three times its national budget in revenue.

This should be considered particularly if the Donor Conference seeking development aid, to be held in New York on June 21 and 22, did not meet Namibia's expectations.

Social workers and wildlife representatives on the panel rejected the dumping of toxic and nuclear waste as irresponsible.

Geingob Denies Reports

MB1306202290 Windhoek Domestic Service
in Afrikaans 1900 GMT 13 Jun 90

[Text] Prime Minister Hage Geingob says it is the government's policy not to approve requests for the dumping of toxic waste in Namibia.

Geingob in a statement reacted to newspaper reports that the government had secretly granted permission for the dumping of toxic waste in Namibia. Geingob says there is no truth in these rumors. He also denied that he had met with a toxic waste dealer on the matter.

Ivory Coast

President Not To Attend Summit in France

AB1206105890 Paris AFP in French 0902 GMT
12 Jun 90

[Text] Kinshasa, 12 Jun (AFP)—The Ivorian President, Felix Houphouet-Boigny, will not attend the Franco-African summit scheduled 19-21 June in La Baule (western France), it was announced by Ivorian Foreign Affairs Minister Simeon Ake to Zairian press.

Mr. Ake added that "in view of the difficult economic situation being experienced presently in Ivory Coast, the head of state's presence is needed more in Abidjan than in La Baule."

For his part, the Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko is preparing to leave for France in the next few days to attend the summit in La Baule, it was learned from sources in the Zairian capital.

Mr. Ake was in Gbadolite (northeast Zaire) where he was received by President Mobutu to whom he delivered a message from Mr. Houphouet-Boigny. This message, the minister stated, "is part of regular consultations between the two countries."

Talks With London Club on Bank Debt Begin

AB1306103790 Paris AFP in English 2034 GMT
12 Jan 90

[Text] Paris, June 12 (AFP)—The Ivory Coast began negotiations this week with the London Club to reduce its private bank debt of 20 billion francs (3.68 billion dollars) by three-quarters, it was learned Tuesday [12 Jun]. Private bank loans represents nearly a third of Ivory Coast's total 54 billion francs (9.5 billion dollars) in foreign debt. Alassane Ouattara, president of the inter-governmental group trying to reverse the country's economic crisis, joined the governor of the Central Bank of West African States in meeting with the London Club for what were called "exploratory" talks.

The reduction scheme would involve the buy back of credits and the transformation of certain credits into negotiable bonds, sources said. However, some sources said the creditor banks, led by the Banque Nationale de Paris, consider that Ivory Coast is asking too much compared to requests made to the Paris Club, which includes state and other lending institutions. The Ivory Coast was not included in the recent reductions granted to the poorest debtor nations.

The government lending institutions insist they have already made considerable efforts to bail out the Ivory Coast and it is now the turn of the banks to lighten the debt burden of the country. France, the main creditor of the Ivory Coast, has already provided the country with 1.5 billion francs (263 million dollars) in structural adjustment loans for 1989-90.

Liberia

Senator Criticizes U.S. Evacuation, Stance

AB1306215590 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2030 GMT 13 Jun 90

[Text] Montserrado Senator (James Chelley) has called on the United States Government to come out with a definite position on the present crisis in Liberia. Speaking to the LIBERIAN NEWS AGENCY today, Senator (Chelley) said the community of nations is cognizant of the fact that Liberia and the United States have special ties on which the United States could offer to help bring lasting peace to Liberia. He however said certain actions taken by the United States relative to the present crisis, such as the evacuation of its citizens, have led other nations to take similar actions [word indistinct] of Liberia's traditional friends.

Senator (Chelley) observed that this does not augur well for Liberia, because the Americans and other nationals who are now leaving the country were one way or the other engaged in socioeconomic development of the Liberian nation. Senator (Chelley) then said, though the situation in Liberia was an internal matter, as stated by the United States, it must be realized that the rebels fighting the Government of Liberia have external support from countries, including Libya, which has turned against this country because of Liberia's support to the United States Government.

Senator (Chelley) also expressed concern about a report that the traffic of cargo ships to Liberia has reduced due to fear of the presence on U.S. and British naval vessels off the coast of Liberia. He then appealed to friendly nations and international organizations to offer solutions to the crisis in Liberia which continues to affect the people of this country.

House Expresses Concern on Soldiers' Harassment

AB1306180190 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1710 GMT 13 Jun 90

[Text] The House of Representatives in a session today has expressed grave concern in the wake of reports that soldiers are seizing vehicles from private citizens and allegedly committing other acts of harassment and intimidation against innocent citizens and civilians. The House of Representatives has called in the light of these reports on the soldiers through the Ministry of Defense to exercise restraint and caution in dealing with our citizens. Soldiers are expected to protect and defend the citizens, a Capitol release issued today said. The House, in a related development, called on Liberian citizens to cooperate with the soldiers in the exercise of their duties.

NPFL To Hold Elections in 1990 if Victorious*AB1406081890 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
0710 GMT 14 Jun 90*

[Text] Peace talks between government and the National Patriotic Front entered the second day yesterday. One report says rebel leaders have offered to hold elections before the end of the year if they do gain power in the current conflict. Previously, Patriotic Front leader Charles Taylor had said that Liberia would have to recover from the damage of the war before elections could be contemplated, a process which he thought would take up to five years.

The peace talks, organized by religious leaders, are taking place at the American Embassy in Freetown, Sierra Leone. The religious mediators in the peace talks have said that there is still no talk of a ceasefire. The president of the Liberian Council of Churches, the Rev. Leevee Moulton, who is heading the mediating team, is quoted as having said that the sessions so far have focused on setting up ground rules for future sessions. Rev. Moulton said the talks had been serious and friendly, and there had been no harsh arguments.

When the meetings began recently, the rebel delegation, which had been dressed casually in jeans and sneakers, said the nearly 6-month long armed struggle would continue until President Doe resigns. However, the leader of the government delegation, Senator Tambakai Jangaba, repeated the president's pledge not to step down until elections are held in October of next year.

Diplomatic sources have said that it is not clear if the talks will reach any agreement, but no closing date for the talks has been set.

Road Convoy Leaves; Diplomats Condemn Killings*AB1306132390 Paris AFP in English 1259 GMT
13 Jun 90*

[Text] Monrovia, June 13 (AFP)—Twenty Britons and their Liberian families left here Wednesday [13 Jun] for Sierra Leone in a road convoy as the diplomatic corps protested continuing killings of Liberians and foreign nationals. One hundred and fifty Ghanaians left late Tuesday for home aboard a car ferry. They sailed as rebels of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) continued to encircle this capital in their bid to overthrow the regime of President Samuel Doe.

British Ambassador Michael Gore told journalists there were 13 Britons and seven Liberian women with British and American children who joined the convoy. They left in two Land Rover jeeps and a private vehicle, while another two jeeps were to join them in Bomi County, 70 miles (110 kms) west of here, he said. The evacuations continued in spite of the start Tuesday in the Sierra Leone capital of peace talks between rebel and government delegations.

Ambassador Gore said 100 British nationals and the families, who may not necessarily be British, were still in Liberia. They had decided not to leave the country and "we cannot force them to leave." The Ghanaians sailed aboard the Premier Challenger, a Ghanaian-owned vessel. About 160 Ghanaians left here Sunday on board a special Ghana Airways flight for home.

Meanwhile the diplomatic corps here Wednesday condemned "continued violation of human rights, including killings, harassment, rape and looting" in Liberia. In a press release issued by the office of the doyen of the diplomatic corps, Ivorian Ambassador Clement Kaul Meledje, ambassadors and heads of foreign missions said that not only Liberians, but people of other nations, including Guineans, Ghanaians, Nigerians and Sierra Leoneans, were victims of the atrocities, "in spite of assurances given by the Liberian Government" to protect lives and property.

The diplomats expressed astonishment that "no protection had been provided" for lives and properties in the country, in spite of the United Nations secretary general's demand that persons seeking internal refuge be given protection by the government. The U.N. demand followed an attack last month on the UNDP (United Nations Development Programme) compound here by Liberian soldiers who shot and wounded refugees of the Mano and Gio tribes, perceived as supporters of the rebels.

The rebels in their turn are alleged to have committed atrocities against the Mandingo people and members of Mr. Doe's Krahn tribe.

Church Groups To March; Officer Asks Delay*AB1406100090 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2030 GMT 13 Jun 90*

[Excerpts] Religious groups of Liberia, under the auspices of the Liberian Council of Churches, are tomorrow staging a peace march in condemnation of the brutal and wanton killings in the conflict in Liberia. These religious groups are thus calling on all Liberians and foreign residents who want to see an end to the current ugly situation in Liberia to come out tomorrow, Thursday, at 0930 in the morning at the United Methodist Church compound on 13th Street.

Speaking to ELWA news today were the Reverend A. Momolu Dicks, pastor of the Providence Baptist Church, and the Reverend J. Samuel Reeds, pastor of the Mount Galilee Baptist Church in Careyburg. Reverend Reeds was today asked what the religious groups hope to accomplish as the result of the upcoming peace march:

[Begin Reeds recording] We think that it is very, very important for us to bring to an end the unneeded conflict in our country. To do that, we have decided on a peaceful walk. This peaceful march is going to sensitize the entire Liberian community and our foreign friends as well on how serious the church is about bringing to an

end the unfortunate situation that has developed in this country, and bringing to an end the unnecessary killing and bloodshed, the raping, and the displacement of people in this land. We must, as Liberians, give peace a chance. We cannot replace peace with war. Peace is too expensive to be replaced with war. The lives of human beings are too important to be replaced with slaughter, with death. And so it is very, very important that every Liberian, every citizen, every simple (?person) [words indistinct] living in the confines of our borders makes his or her way because everybody is being affected by this (?war). O.K.? We need government officials, we need all of the people, all of the different tribes. Let them come up and show that the Liberian people can call for peace, and both the government and National Patriotic Front will be under demand to listen to the cry of the people. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, news just in says the law officer of the Court Martial Board at the Barclay Training Center, Colonel (?Isaac Yenpluh), has appealed to the Liberia Council of Churches not to go ahead with the proposed peace march tomorrow while the current murder trial is going on. Col. (Yenpluh) said: Should the Liberia Council of Churches go ahead with the peace march, it will jeopardize the trial, and noted that the peace march could be held after the decision of the Court Martial Board in the case. The Court Martial Board has directed the (?concerned) authorities to inform the religious bodies to call off the proposed march slated for tomorrow.

Opposition Party Cites 'Total Breakdown' of Law

AB1306223190 Paris AFP in English 1911 GMT
13 Jun 90

[Text] Monrovia, June 13 (AFP)—The second peace march in a week is expected to take place here Thursday under the auspices of the Liberian Council of Churches [LCC].

The National Moslem Council of Liberia is expected to join the LCC for the march. Last Monday [11 Jun] a Christian group calling itself the United Christians for Peace organized a peace march through the principal streets of Monrovia under police escort.

The march was followed by a prayer service at the Providence Baptist church during which the LCC called on government troops and rebel forces fighting to unseat President Doe to stop the wanton killing and begin peace talks to end the war.

Meanwhile, the opposition Unity Party Wednesday condemned the brutal killing of the mayor of Clay-Ashland, R. Vanjah Richards, and three others last Monday by armed soldiers. The party said the continuing murders of innocent and unarmed citizens by those "who should be protecting the citizenry is a clear manifestation of the government's inability to protect the citizens."

In a statement issued here Wednesday, the party said "the total breakdown of law and order is evident" in

Liberia, and called on Liberians "who are still alive to rally to their own protection and safety" because "the next victims may be any group of citizens."

Senegal

More Displaced Persons From Mauritania Arrive

AB1306114490 Dakar Domestic Service in French
2200 GMT 12 Jun 90

[Communique issued by the Ministry of Culture and Communication]

[Text] Waves of displaced persons from the right bank to the left bank of the River Senegal continue to swell the number of refugees and expellees under the care of the Senegalese territorial authorities in the valley. From February until 7 June 1990, 1,500 people have thus been compelled to leave their villages and seek refuge in Ndoume and Thilogne Prefectures as well as in Bakel and Dagana Departments. From 10 people between mid-February and mid-April 1990, it is now 500 people, who in the single day of 5 May 1990, were forced—terrorized—to leave Gourel Mamodou village in Mauritanian territory, opposite Diawara in Senegal. They were followed, under the same conditions on 27 May, by 400 others from the (Mbone) village also in Mauritanian territory, who as well converged on Bakel Department. Furthermore, on 30 May, the Mauritanian Armed Forces expelled 40 villagers to (Hore) Island in Dagana Department.

* France Cancels 255 Billion CFA Franc Debt

90AF0142A Dakar LE SOLEIL in French
11 Apr 90 p 2

[Excerpts] France has cancelled 255 billion CFA [African Financial Community] francs of the public debt contracted by Senegal up to 31 December 1988. However, French economic aid will continue, and other loans will be granted to Senegal. [passage omitted]

255 billion CFA francs. That is the total amount of the Senegalese debt that France has cancelled. This amounts to 35,000 CFA francs of debt cancelled for every inhabitant of Senegal or 5,000 CFA francs for each French person. In the view of Jean-Louis Lucet, French ambassador to Senegal, this is a considerable figure and by far the most substantial financial gesture made to Senegal. This total is more than the annual budgetary income of Senegal, the equivalent of one-fifth of the Senegalese gross national product, and nearly one-fifth of the total Senegalese public debt.

According to Ambassador Jean-Louis Lucet, the cancellation of the debt is a kind of oxygen mask that is evidence of French confidence in the Senegalese structural adjustment plan and of the quality of the friendship between France and Senegal. France remains far and away the largest source of funds for Senegal. This debt has been cancelled in accordance with the commitment

made in Dakar by French President Francois Mitterrand in 1989. However, not all of the debt, which Senegal owes to France, has been cancelled. The 255 billion CFA francs represent the debt payment due on 31 December 1988 (180 billion CFA francs in repayment of principal and 75 billion CFA francs in interest).

However, this friendly gesture by the French Government does not mean in any way that it will no longer grant loans to Senegal or that the conditions for future loans will be changed. In this connection, the French ambassador took occasion to reassure the editors of LE SOLEIL, stating: "A policy has been decided on and will be pursued to broaden Franco-Senegalese cooperation. Moreover, this is what was contained in the message sent by President Mitterrand to President Abdou Diouf on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of Senegalese independence. We have supported the new projects for structural adjustment. However, these will no longer be, as they were previously, projects for banking restructuring, anti-inflationary programs, and other agricultural projects.

"This program does not take into account the effort that was made in the framework of the Paris Club. This cancellation of debt emphasizes the French desire to continue to support Senegal. However, we will continue to apply the system of reimbursable aid."

In expanding on Ambassador Lucet's remarks, Serge Michailof, a member of the board of directors of the CCCE [Central Fund for Economic Cooperation], added that financial aid will be continued in the form of loans. It will involve projects that draw on profitable investments to develop resources to repay the loans. In his view this is a matter of redefining French aid in the financial and technical fields. France has stood beside Senegal in this way, helping it in restructuring companies, closing down other activities, and encouraging other initiatives.

In 1989, when certain Senegalese banks had to close down because of poor operating conditions, France, the USAID [Agency for International Development], and the World Bank supported a restructuring program in Senegal. This was done to provide assistance to the operations of new banking systems, which would be more solid and more efficient. Furthermore, France is engaged in examining, together with the World Bank, the European Development Fund (FED), and the USAID, a program of agricultural adjustment. These negotiations are now under way.

The cancellation of all of the loans made in the field of public assistance announced by President Mitterrand at the summit meeting of francophone african countries in Dakar in May 1989 has therefore entered into effect, following the approval of the French budget law for 1990. It would be appropriate to note that, with regard to Senegal, it also covers credits related to the first loans for structural adjustments made under nonconcessionary conditions.

As far as Senegal is concerned, this decision means the cancellation of 90 percent of the CCCE loans outstanding as of 31 December 1988, involving total interest payments of 228 billion CFA francs. The loans made by the CCCE affected by the cancellation of the debt will henceforth be repaid by the French Treasury. For example, for Senegal this measure will involve savings on the order of 20 billion CFA francs for the years 1990, 1991, and 1992, corresponding to the theoretical dates for the repayment of capital and interest on the cancelled loans.

This French budgetary effort, which is considerable, is in support of the policy of adjustment undertaken by the Senegalese Government. It will be supplemented by continuing and strengthening the usual activities of the CCCE in Senegal and the implementation of new measures and approaches. In the course of the past decade the CCCE has extended more than 42 billion CFA francs to programs for the development of the rural sector in Senegal. In this connection the CCCE participated in the major programs for the development of the Senegal River (construction of the Diama and Manantali dams, the development and rehabilitation of irrigated fields in Matam and Thiagar, the technical and financial restructuring of the Senegalese Sugar Company, and the restructuring and reorganization of the SAED [Company for the Development and Utilization of the Senegal River Delta] in the framework of its third basic program).

* Opposition's Reaction to Collin's Departure

90AF0116C Dakar SUD HEBDO in French
29 Mar 90 p 3

[Article by Demba Ndiaye: "The Opposition Reacts"; first paragraph is editor's lead]

[Text] For the opposition, Jean Collin, more than President Abdou Diouf, was the man to "pull down." They have done it. One would have expected a unanimous sigh of satisfaction, but, surprisingly enough, such has not been totally the case. Responses have varied.

They range from satisfaction to "it changes nothing." Agreeing with the former is Landing Savane from the AJ/MRDN [AND-JEF Revolutionary Movement for a New Democracy]: "Collin's departure is an excellent thing; it is a victory for those who have been saying for years that he should not govern the country." Naturally, for Savane, the departure "does not solve the problems." As for the new government, "it is odorless and tasteless." With Collin gone, is the opposition ready to negotiate? "Diouf has not yet said what he plans to do. Furthermore, the statement of 'the 8' (24 February 1988) does not exclude debate." Contacted yesterday in Paris, where he is now staying, Abdoulaye Wade from the PDS [Senegalese Democratic Party] is also moving in that direction by recognizing that "it is an initial victory" and that "Sopi's [alliance of PDS-LD-MPT [Democratic League-Movement for the Labor Party]], second step was operative because we were after the departure of

Diouf and Collin. Now early elections must be organized. Either he (Diouf) organizes them or he does not and we ask him to leave." For the new government, Wade says "there is nothing new about it." He admits that "Collin's departure could encourage discussions if our adversaries are reasonable because the government has to admit it cannot settle Senegal's problems."

Consequently, "Diouf has to agree to go the whole nine yards by organizing a national conference that will draft a new election code in order to hold new elections." Sourang of the PIP [Party for Independence and Labor] admits that "the key is Jean Collin's departure, a departure that the people wanted. As far as the rest is concerned, there is no significant change." Furthermore, "given the gravity and depth of the crisis in which the country is wallowing, a shakeup is not enough, particularly since there has been a profound psychological break between Abdou Diouf and our people that only the organization of new general elections under conditions established by the opposition seems capable of healing and leading us out of the crisis."

In the camp of those who think it means nothing is Abdoulaye Bathily of the LD-MPT: "The basic question remains the organization of free, democratic elections." Moreover, for him, "Jean Collin is still in the PS and still pulling the strings. His men are still in government. It is, therefore, not enough for him to leave the government. He has to get out of all the country's affairs."

What about the new government? "Nothing has changed; they put the same ones back in," he answers.

Hamedine Racine Guisse from the UDP [Union for a People's Democracy] is more cautious: "I think it is very early to give an opinion, but, on the other hand, Collin was a problem raised by all patriotic forces. Are there internal problems in the government? I do not know." The same caution is the rule for the new government: "We must wait and see here also, but we know that the World Bank, out of a concern for austerity, demanded a reduction of government (this new smaller team and Collin's departure). They perhaps thought it could make a consensus possible."

Amadou Guiro of the OST [Workers Socialist Organization] is mainly "shocked and scandalized by the form of Diouf's thank you letter to Collin. It looked as if he were speaking to a technical assistant finishing his job." And what about Collin's departure? "The opposition has always demanded it; Abdou Diouf was forced to get rid of him because it had become one of the people's demands." However, he thinks the opposition "should maintain its demands: Diouf's resignation, new elections."

Finally, he thinks that "more heads will roll with the disappearance of certain ministries." In the PIT, which had opened up talks with the PS following events in Senegal and Mauritania, leader Amath Dansokho states that "Collin's departure is quite an important thing for one simple reason: He occupied an important place in

the government machinery and the PS." Having said that much, the real issues for Dansokho are: "Will his departure change the government's political orientation? Are there forces in the PS that want to see the situation change and will try to find solutions, or will the PS continue to follow the same policies?" Was it Collin who blocked discussions between the PIT and the PS? "I do not think so. Abdou Diouf is general secretary of the PS. No! In this whole affair, he does not seem to be the one who opposed the move."

These varied responses from the opposition at least show that there are different approaches within the framework of "the Eight" as to the tactic to be taken against the government. Furthermore, even if the opposition has always targeted Collin more than President Diouf, the latter is its real target and it probably did not expect him to get rid of his principal aide so quickly. Did it surprise the opposition? Its varied responses would lead one to think so. Whatever the case, it does not appear to be disarming because Wade told us that "all kinds of things are brewing" for 3 April and that demonstrations and parades are planned for 4 April from Independence Square to the Independence Obelisk, with the participation of "women, young people, high school and university students, and the peasants."

* Speculation on French Role in Collin's Demise

90AF0116A Dakar SUD HEBDO in French
29 Mar 90 pp 1,4

[Editorial by Babacar Toure: "De-Collinization"]

[Text] The cabinet shakeup of Tuesday, 27 March, is the work of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. Already for several months, the "desires" of the Bretton Woods institutions had been known. Reduction, merger, elimination of governmental and administrative structures. By mid-December, a presidential order had established the main lines and terms of the reorganization of administrative departments with the elimination of certain national directorates thrown in. The cart before the horse!

The Socialist Party [PS] Congress initially scheduled for the end of March, then postponed until June, was considered a deadline allowing reorganization of the political landscape within the group in power. It would be a facelift foreshadowing the composition of the government whose formation was announced for the eve of the national holiday on 3 April. Following postponement of the notorious congress, the presidential dilemma turned into an urgent need at the insistence of financial backers no longer concealing their impatience over seeing the implementation of reforms linked to structural reorganization. This was all the more so because of the strategy of harassment by an opposition that had overcome its divisions in order to launch a series of offensives that would, it believed, result in resignation of the president and his all-powerful mentor. Today the opposition can think that at least one of its objectives has been achieved: the departure of the man whose presence

was perceived as a mortgage on democratic dialogue by adversaries of the Socialist Party and Diouf, but also by significant sectors of the group in power that he had ousted.

Now that kingmaker Jean Collin is gone, will his heritage survive him? The letter Abdou Diouf sent to him and that was made public along with the order thanking him sounds more like a postmortem, a funeral oration. "Collin's boys," as the entourage of those groveling around "Mr. Minister of State, Secretary General of the Presidency of the Republic," were known, will not hesitate to murder the father once again.

Outside of government, there can be no salvation, much less backers for political chameleons who demonstrate loyalty only to their own interests. The race of killers is not about to die out. On the contrary, the list will continue to grow as long as the perversion of the system engendering it endures.

Yesterday Senghor, Moustapha Niasse, Habib Thiam, Daouda Sow; today it is the turn of the one who ousted them to feel the ingratitude of power and its courtiers. The authors of the parricides are still in office and it is not excessive to believe that once again they will not fail to do what they do best: betray! Will "De-Collinization" go into gear? How could the president, who proclaimed *urbi et orbi* scarcely two years ago that he would never trade Collin for anyone else, make up his mind to detach himself from the individual who, above and beyond any other consideration, was the only one in the seraglio to make him secure about his power? Persistent rumors have circulated in Dakar in recent weeks concerning dissension between the chief of state and his "closest, most loyal aide." The wives of two statesmen whose role in the corridors was beginning to surface were protagonists in a fierce rivalry not lacking in consequences for the conduct of affairs of state, if one is to believe what various sources secretly report. The closest entourage of the chief of state reportedly warned him of the dangers of tentacular Collinism: "Grasp all, lose all." Moreover, it is now obvious that the chief of state recently experienced difficulty concealing a certain irritation tinged with cautious reservations about the confusing situation whose epicenter was the minister who alone seemed to have all the pieces to a puzzle which, without a doubt, a tour in the Ministry of Interior of Dioufist Famara Sagna, who reputedly does not click with Jean Collin, would make it possible to solve.

Worn by age and service, worshipped by some, detested by others, feared by certain individuals, did Collin seek to surpass Diouf by means of a deliberately maintained confusion in order, at the time of his exit, to give a Senegalese version of "After me, the deluge!" as some claimed? Was it then the chief of state's task to draw his sword first, after trying to confirm the old saying, "Protect me from my friends; I will handle my enemies!"? No matter what stylish clauses will unfailingly be invoked, one probability remains: Jean Collin, who had already asked to be relieved of his duties, chose neither the time nor the

form of his departure, inasmuch as the president did not inform him until Monday, the eve of the shakeup. And yet, one shadow remains: What happened during Collin's trip to France from which he did not return until Sunday, 25 March, two days before the shakeup? What could have been said in the meeting with French authorities? What role did the latter play in Tuesday's change? And what about Abdoulaye Wade, the opposition leader in Paris who did not conceal his satisfaction over the advent of the second Jalon du Sopi (Collin's departure), as he told us yesterday by phone? Collin's ouster could augur a movement toward national dialogue patterned after the Benin National Conference, which we now know was encouraged and even planned with (by?) the French, who financed it. Recent statements by French Prime Minister Michel Rocard and his minister of cooperation, Jacques Pelletier, in favor of democratization of the arrangement France will support argue for implementation of indispensable reforms expected by the Senegalese but also by Senegal's partners, who either cannot or will no longer witness the "erosion" of their different interests without reacting. This without mentioning the ever more marked tendency in Western leadership circles to concentrate on East Bloc countries and let Africans "handle" their own problems, provided they are (again) taken into consideration once they have cleaned the Augeas out of their stables and present the picture of a partner worthy of the name.

In such a context, one can imagine that France in particular (but the United States as well) is not lacking in plans for Senegal. Possible or even probable scenarios are the subject of scenarios in Paris, according to generally well-informed Western sources. In Senegal, the Socialist Party has received instructions to get close to the opposition and sound it out. French officials are now involved and semiofficial discussions under way with certain opposition figures or their immediate entourage. Consequently, if Abdou Diouf tries to provide himself with the means to have a dialogue with the opposition, he will first have to settle the problem of his own party, as certain African and foreign friends of Senegal strongly suggest, moreover.

The return of strong personalities such as Moustapha Niasse, Habib Thiam, Mamoudou Toure, or Shaykh Hamidou Kane, inasmuch as it could serve as security for financial backers, would also represent an inestimable "plus" for Abdou Diouf vis-a-vis the opposition in a movement of unity with it and other independent personalities and members of representative socioprofessional sectors. Having removed the mortgage that Collin symbolized in the eyes of many, the remaining task will be to resolve the false problem of the "Renovation-Opening" and make bold moves toward an indispensable national consensus on clear patriotic and national recovery objectives so as to get the Senegalese (back?) to work. Abdou Diouf is henceforth alone at the helm, alone facing his people. The fuse has blown and

"the emperor has no clothes," to use the famous metaphor. Will he be able to overcome the misfortune that seems to be the prevailing image of his regime and bounce back? If reason should hesitate, then the streets would see that no longer will there be any safety in reasons that reason ignores.

Sierra Leone

President Momoh on Multiparty Politics, Economy

AB1206154090 Freetown Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 9 Jun 90

[Text] President Momoh yesterday stated that the introduction of a multiparty democracy in Sierra Leone will only spell doom and take the country back to the dangerous days of divisiveness, victimization, and conflict. Delivering the presidential address at the state opening of the fifth session of the Fifth Parliament yesterday morning, President Momoh emphasized that in the debate over the multiparty issue, we should always strive to seek avenues for ensuring increased popular participation in the political and decision-making process at national level.

He maintained that the principle and practice of the system of popular participation under the one-party democracy in Sierra Leone over the years have proved to be very useful. The head of state said that for any country or people to embark on a given cause of political action, it must take into account its history, economic and social realities, level of development, ethnic makeup, education, and psychological disposition. He stressed that a political change is sometimes necessary, but that it should not be introduced merely to copy trends that may have been dictated elsewhere by circumstances completely different from those in our locale, as they could be counterproductive and very injurious to the vital national interests.

He also urged the leadership of the system to be alive to the criticisms that are leveled against it, drawing from lessons that will lead to the consolidation and democratization of that system. He said that the government and party should try not to create the impression in the citizens that they do not matter and their concerns and welfare have no meaning for them. Instead, he added, they should always be in a position to listen to what is being said by others against them with a view to deriving benefits from it.

President Momoh maintained that from an objective look at the Sierra Leone context and the free operation of its basic institutions, the one-party system is in fact merely a constitutional formality and that at the bottom of it all, Sierra Leone is a very democratic country. President Momoh pledged to ensure that the basic rights of the people of this country are not infringed upon

either within the present political system or in any system that might be evolved, while he is president of this nation.

Giving another view of the national economic situation in the period under review, President Momoh expressed concern over the continued poor performance of the economy, adding that the quality of life of most Sierra Leoneans remains unacceptably low in spite of government efforts to raise the standard of living. He spoke of the continued shortage of essential commodities, particularly petrol, and that the economic infrastructure is in a state of disrepair despite rising budgetary allocations for maintenance.

The head of state attributed the continued economic crisis to partly external causes through unfavorable prices for export commodities, as well as the depletion of our mineral resources. He informed the House that government had adopted a comprehensive economic reform program supported by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank to halt the decline of the economy, check the spread of the parallel markets, stabilize prices, and improve the fiscal and external balances.

On the international front, President Momoh stressed Sierra Leone's continued adherence to the principles of nonalignment, respect for the territorial integrity as well as non-interference into the internal affairs of other states, and pledging a full support to the United Nations Organization, the Organization of African Unity, Nonaligned Movement, Commonwealth, Mano River Union, and ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States].

He said government is not unmindful of recent events in Eastern Europe, and welcomed the independence of Namibia and the release of Nelson Mandela, while expressing the hope that the remaining political prisoners would be released and the complete lifting of the state of emergency. [sentence as heard]

President Momoh said that plans are under way to conduct general elections next year and that local elections are to be held for the Freetown City Council, town, and district councils, which are currently operating under management committees.

Commenting on recent occurrences in the country, particularly in the western area, President Momoh said that teachers should serve as catalysts of positive change rather than allow themselves to rallying points for hoodlums and other irresponsible elements. He stressed that education is an effective instrument of development and that government would continue to meet its obligations of increasing access to education, while at the same time improving its quality. President Momoh admitted one of the deep-seated grievances of teachers is the delay in the payment of their salaries and allowances, and assured them that government will take necessary steps to bring the payment of their salaries and allowances up to date.

He also spoke on health, information and communication, roads, water supply, energy, and the Bubuna hydroelectric project, and the civil service.

Earlier, President Joseph Momoh inspected a guard of honor mounted by a detachment of the Republic of Sierra Leone military forces under the command of Major General (Malado Binyin) at the forecourt of Parliament. Decorating and enlivening the program at the forecourt were representative groups of various organizations in their colorful ashobi [traditional attire] and banners, party stalwarts from every part of the country who have traveled to Freetown to witness the state opening of Parliament.

Atmosphere at Liberian Peace Talks 'Friendly'

*AB1306151990 Paris AFP in French 1425 GMT
13 Jun 90*

[Text] 13 Jun (AFP)—Delegations of the Liberian Government and the rebels fighting it today continued their talks in Freetown in the presence of religious leaders, the negotiators told reporters. Discussions resumed at 1000 GMT at the U.S. Embassy and recessed at 1300 GMT. They are to resume at 1500 GMT, still behind closed doors, according to officials some of whom described the talks as "friendly". The exact topic of the discussions was not disclosed.

"The atmosphere is friendly, with no violent exchanges" of arguments, "each demonstrates his willingness for dialogue," Reverend Leevee Moulton, chairman of the group of religious leaders who are mediating, told the press. "We talk among friends, not enemies", stated Information Minister Emmanuel Bowier, one of the two Liberian Government representatives. There was no statement from the delegation of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL), which launched the rebellion on 24 December 1989.

During the first session yesterday afternoon in the presence of journalists, the rebel delegate, Tom Woewiyu, reaffirmed that the NPFL was demanding the departure of President Samuel Doe. Senator Tambakai Jangaba, leader of the government delegation, said the rebellion had "destabilized" the country after 10 years of peace.

Call for End of Civilian Killings

*AB1406062590 Paris AFP in English 0343 GMT
14 Jun 90*

[Excerpts] Freetown, June 14 (AFP)—Representatives from the Liberian Government and a rebel delegation called for an immediate end to killing in the bloody six-month insurrection, as they ended a second day of peace talks here late Wednesday. Their joint statement was issued after a nine-hour meeting behind closed doors. It also said the two sides had approved the agenda for "substantive talks leading to the peaceful resolution of the conflict," though it did not give details.

The two sides urged an end to the killing, molestation and destruction of the property of "innocent civilians." Such a "measure will go a long way in enhancing the peace process now successfully underway," the statement said. The killing of unarmed civilians "will not benefit any side, since there can be no winners in this fratricidal war," it said.

The rebels of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL), led by former civil servant Charles Taylor, launched their bid to unseat President Samuel Doe last December in northeastern Nimba county which borders the Ivory Coast and Guinea. [passage omitted]

Members of the NPFL and government representatives seemed in good spirits as they left the meeting room. Reports said they deliberated over their press statement for about 90 minutes, but they declined to answer reporters' questions. [passage omitted]

Church Leaders Meet Momoh

*AB1406151490 Paris AFP in English 1444 GMT
14 Jun 90*

[Text] Freetown, June 14 (AFP)—Liberian government officials and rebels of the National Patriotic Front (NPFL) on Thursday met here for just under two hours to discuss a ceasefire agreement, delegations said.

NPFL delegation leader Tom Woewiyu told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that the two sides, at war since the rebels of Charles Taylor launched their bid to oust President Samuel Doe last December, were "moving on with some progress." The talks, which were proposed last week by the religious groups, were set to resume later Thursday at the U.S. Embassy here, Mr. Woewiyu said.

Late Wednesday the government and NPFL issued a joint statement saying they would make efforts to guarantee security to the civilian ethnic groups most affected by the violence and killings on both sides.

The talks, now into their third day, were delayed by about a half hour Thursday as members of the Inter-Faith Mediating Council, consisting of Liberian Council of Churches (LCC) and Moslem Council leaders, paid a visit to Sierra Leonean President Joseph Momoh, a senior Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

He said the delegation thanked the president for allowing to hold the talks in Sierra Leone and briefed the president on the mediation process and progress in the talks. [sentence as received]

According to the official who was in the room during the meeting, Mr. Momoh said he hoped the discussions would be successful in the interests of the warring factions and for Sierra Leone which he said has a large Liberian population and shares a common border and ethnic groups.

"When your neighbor's house is on fire you have to watch it," the official quoted Mr. Momoh as saying.

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